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## "FRUIT WORLD OF AUSTRALASIA."

Representing the Deciduous, Citrus and Dried Fruits Industry of Australasia.

Published the First of each Month.

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We do not hold ourselves responsible for the views expressed by our correspondents.

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## Editorial.

## Australian Conference of Fruitgrowers.

ONCE MORE the Australian Conference of Fruitgrowers has demonstrated its usefulness. For the past seventeen years, representative growers from all the States have gathered in conference to deal with matters of a national character, export, standard cases, research work and pest control, and many other matters. Much permanent good has been accomplished by these public spirited growers who have given voluntarily of their time to benefit the important primary industry of fruit-growing.

Expression was given some time ago to the thought that with the formation of the National Fruit Advisory Council, the Australian Conference of Fruitgrowers would recede into insignificance, and possibly wind up. But the conference just concluded in Hobart has demonstrated the virility of the Association, and at no stage was there a hint that it should cease its labors. Regret was certainly expressed that Western Australia has seen fit for the time being to withhold its support; but the resolution in favor of holding the next conference in Brisbane was carried with enthusiasm.

Quite apart from the business items on the agenda—important and necessary as they are,—the educational and social functions are of inestimable value.

The varying conditions of the industry as they exist in the several States are viewed by responsible and representative growers, who are able to carry back to their respective States capable reports, thus broadening the views of those who are the leaders in the industry. Educational papers on various cultural and other topics have always been a feature of the Australian Conference of Fruitgrowers.

The social functions are of immense value in bringing about a better understanding between the several States to the mutual benefit of all.

In fact, it may be safely said that of the many influences which have tended to benefit and uplift the fruit industry, pride of place must be given to these Interstate gatherings organized under the aegis of the Australian Conference of Fruitgrowers.

## Pomological Committee

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Pomological Committee held at Hobart in May, the future of that body was discussed.

Whilst readily admitting that some extremely valuable work had been done, it was also felt that the committee was not receiving sufficient support, either from the industry or the press. The decisions of the committee with regard to the uniform

names for varieties was not being generally adopted. Instead of winding up and terminating its labors, as at one stage appeared to be inevitable, it was decided that State sub-committees be formed, and that the committee meet again next autumn to view the position.

In a great country like Australia where there is every opportunity for avoiding the mistakes made in other countries, it is a very great pity that the Pomological Committee is not receiving the wholehearted and enthusiastic support of every wide awake grower. The work of the Pomological committee is of commercial value, it being an independent body prepared to consider on merit every new variety brought forward—in fact, the committee has already done a vast amount of good in a quiet unostentatious way in keeping from dissemination, varieties of fruits which whilst in themselves good, have not the special merit which now distinguishes other varieties which have attained their due status of commercial importance.

The suggestion was seriously made for the formation of an Australian Pomological Society on the basis of membership by paying a subscription, and that if a beginning were made with only one hundred members or so, sufficient funds would be thus obtained to secure the services of a capable part time Secretary, who could keep effective touch between the State sub-committees of the Pomological Society, and to make known continuously through the press, the work of the committee and its ideals.

The advantages would be two-fold:

(1) There would be a steady increase in membership because of the worthy ideals of the Society;

(2) The work already accomplished would be kept prominently and continuously before the horticultural world, thus giving weight to a committee whose decisions must, if properly disseminated, have considerable weight in the community.

Here is a subject then for farseeing growers to take up with enthusiasm. The work of this Society should not be confined solely to the pome fruits. Citrus fruits and vine fruits stand in great need of proper classification, and nomenclature. Already there is too much overlapping and confusion. The drift should be stopped right now.

This we repeat is of commercial and economic importance to the industry.

Correspondence on this subject is invited by the Editor of the "Fruit World."

## Horticultural Research Work.

THERE IS URGENT NEED for research work to be conducted by the State and Federal Governments relating to the cultural problems now facing the horticultural industries. Much good work has been done in the past, but there remains yet much more to be done.



In many instances there is a lack of co-ordinated effort with regard to the Spotted Wilt of Tomato. Several of the State Departments of Agriculture have conducted enquiries, but there is an outstanding need for this matter to be grasped from a national standpoint, and for the work to be undertaken and effectively carried out.

Diseases in citrus fruits, vines and pome fruits, call for adequate scientific research. This work can only be, effectively undertaken by trained scientists. There are several States in the Commonwealth which have not even provided demonstration orchards. In this matter the States of South Australia and New South Wales have given a lead which the other States should have followed years ago.

Many matters such as pruning, manuring, stocks irrigation, bud selection, pest control, cold storage, call for urgent attention, and there should be no stinting of funds to hamper operations.

Since the foregoing was written, public attention has been directed to the fact that the Commonwealth Bureau of Science and Industry, of which Sir George Knibbs is the head, is seriously crippled through lack of funds, thus reducing its usefulness to primary and secondary industries. This Bureau unquestionably should receive a substantial financial vote to enable its good work to be effectively continued. The work is patient and intensive, not spectacular, but that is no reason why the important subject of scientific research should be relegated to the background.

#### NURSERYMEN, PLEASE NOTE.

##### Certificates Must Accompany Interstate Consignments.

The Superintendent of Horticulture (Mr. J. M. Ward) has received advice from West Australia that consignments of nursery stock are arriving unaccompanied by the necessary declaration required by the West Australian Plant Diseases Act 1914, to be made by the grower before a J.P. or officer of the Department of Agriculture in the State or territory of origin, to the following effect:—

(a) that the tree or plant was grown at a greater distance than 50 yards from any Grape vine or root thereof; and

(b) that no phylloxera exists or has existed in a nursery or garden in which the tree or plant has been growing.

Nurserymen are therefore notified that any tree or plant unaccompanied by such declaration may be detained in quarantine in West Australia for such time as considered expedient and inspected and disinfected in such manner as the inspector may think fit.

#### News in Brief.

Nurserymen in U. S. A., recognising the reduced demands for fruit tree planting, are curtailing their stocks to the extent of 35%.

Seasonable hints on Strawberry planting are published in this issue.

"Vegetables are successfully grown in the Murray Valley," states our correspondent, "Yet the River settlements are but poorly supplied with vegetables." This suggests a profitable avenue for exploitation, and also that with dehydration plants vegetables could be dried during the months when the dehydrator was not running on with vine and other fruits.

The Conference of the River Branches of the Agricultural Bureau of South Australia, held at Murray Bridge in May, was eminently successful.

The Victorian Fruitgrowers Central Association is in favor of an Orchard Registration Fee. Details are being worked out.

Western Australian Apple exporters are asked to note that for the "special" grade, the fruit must be of good color for the variety; and also to note regulations regarding size in the special and standard grades.

The Mediterranean Fruit Fly seems to be established in several sections of Northern Victoria. The proposal to destroy the Citrus crop is meeting with opposition.

The formula for making baits or traps for Fruit Fly is given in the notes from Western Australia in this issue.

Congratulations are extended to the Western Australian Department of Agriculture in issuing the "Journal of Agriculture of Western Australia," after a lapse of fifteen years.

The next Australian Conference of Fruitgrowers is to be held in Brisbane next Autumn. The Pomological Committee will meet there at the same time.

The importance of bud selection for deciduous fruits form the subject of an interesting article in this issue.

The debate at the Australian Fruitgrowers Conference on the motion for increasing the duty on Lemons is reported fully in this issue.

The Pomological Committee is doing good work, but like some other branches of the industry, is suffering for lack of funds. This work is too good to be allowed to evaporate.

On the subject of the export of Black Spot Apples from Tasmania,

a vigorous debate took place at the recent Australian Conference of Fruitgrowers at Hobart. See report in this issue.

Annual Conference of Fruitgrowers' Association of N.S.W. will be held at Bathurst from June 3rd to 7th.

Grape growers suffered this season owing to the peculiar season, the cold weather preventing the ripening of the late crop. Hundreds of tons of Grapes were spoiled. Unseasonable weather also interfered with drying operations.

Complaints are general amongst buyers because of the marketing of immature Oranges. Growers who send unripe Oranges forward are blind to their own interests, and are a menace to the industry.

Harvey's fruit fly lure (Queensland) has been found more useful in Victoria than the standard poison baits and kerosene traps.

Ministers of Agriculture from the various States sat in conference in May. Important matters affecting primary industries were decided on.

The National Fruit Advisory Council held a meeting at the end of May; details will be published next issue.

#### OBITUARY.

We regret having to record the death early in May of Mr. J. R. Warren J. P., who was for many years engaged as an orchardist at Harcourt, Vic., and who in addition, took a keen interest in all matters relating to the uplift of horticulture.

Mr. Warren was born in Cornwall in 1848. For many years he was in the employ of the Victorian Railway Department, during which time he planted several orchards in Harcourt, Vic. In 1891, he bought the orchard property of the late Mr. Henry Ely, and retired from the Railways, later taking charge of the Fruit Export Dept. of Messrs. Lohmann & Co.

Mr. Warren attended many sessions of the Australian Pomological Committee, and was also Vice-President of the American Pomological Society. He was for several years President of the Castlemaine District Horticultural Society, and was an active worker in the Rechabites' and Methodist Church.

Mr. Warren died at the age of 76 years, and has left behind him a grown-up family.

We regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. John Lowe, who passed away at his residence at Eastbourne on 7th April. Mr. Lowe was the Senior Director of the firm of Nothard, Lowe and Wills Ltd., fruitbrokers, London, and was widely respected in the trade in England, Australia, and other parts of the world.



# Fruitgrowing under Irrigation

Renmark Show; Agricultural Bureau Conference;  
Dried Grapes; Fertilisers; Pruning Competitions

(By Our Special Correspondent.)

**T**HE AUTUMN SHOW of the Renmark Agricultural and Horticultural Society was held on May 1st. Hon. J. Cowan M. L. C. opened the exhibition.

The Show was an inside one, the stock and outside events being held at the Spring Show.

The outstanding exhibits were the beautiful Chrysanthemums, the huge blooms were a credit to the exhibitors, and would have more than held their own in any of the city shows.

The vegetable section was one of the strongest of the displays, and spoke volumes for what could be done on the river settlements, yet despite the fact that beautiful vegetable can be produced, the river areas are poorly supplied with fresh vegetables that are locally grown.

The preserved fruits and jams though not numerous, were excellent in quality. The art of preserving is becoming more popular, and more care is being evinced in the general get up of the various fruits. The arrangement of the fruit in the bottles, the proper cooking of the fruit to preserve it in a sound condition, and to keep the syrup clear, are points that were well understood by the competitors.

The lateness of the season probably acted against the fruit section reaching the dimensions that one would expect in a fruit centre. The quality of the fruit was excellent and a credit to the exhibitors. Great difficulty was experienced by the judges in dividing the first and second prize exhibit from the five entries in the Lexia class.

The Sultana class was also keenly contested, and the winning exhibits were of excellent quality. The Pears were all that could be desired.

In the fresh fruit section the Apples perhaps stood out more than any other fruit, this was due probably to the cool summer. Usually the Apples grown on the river are more or less mealy, but those staged were of a crisp nature, the acidity and sugar being well balanced.

The Quinces were the strongest class in the fresh fruit section, some very large fruit of good quality was exhibited.

Mr. H. S. Taylor's collection of fresh fruits, consisting of Grapes, Persimmons, and Quinces, formed a very pleasing exhibit.

Other sections include the Art, Fancy, and School work.

## Agricultural Bureau Conference.

**T**HE CONFERENCE of the Agricultural Bureau of South Australia, River Branches, was held at Murray Bridge, from Tuesday, 13th. May, to Thursday, 15th.

Mr. C. J. Tuckwell, the Deputy Chairman of the Advisory Board of Agriculture, opened the Conference, he was supported by Messrs. J. W. Sandford and H. S. Taylor, members of the Board. The Department of Agriculture was represented by Professor Perkins (Director,) Messrs. P. H. Suter (Dairy Expert,) W. J. Spafford (Supt. of Experimental Work,) C. G. Savage (Deputy Horticultural Instructor,) H. J. Finnis (Secretary Advisory Board of Agriculture,) C. H. Beaumont and E. Leishmann (Orchard Instructors.)

Delegates from the following branches of the Bureau were present, Murray Bridge, Mypolonga, Berri, Renmark, Winkie, Glossop, Brinkley and Loxton. Messrs. H. B. Kuchel, and Wright, Presidents of the Murray Bridge and Mypolonga branches respectively, acted as chairmen during the various sessions.

Visits of inspection were paid to the dairy farm of Mr. F. E. Hannaford of Swanport, where some of the finest Freisian cattle were seen; to the South Australian Farmers' Union Milk Product Factory at Murray Bridge; and to the Mypolonga Irrigation Settlement. This Settlement combines both the dairying and fruit growing interests, having both reclaimed swamp, and high land under irrigation.

## Quality in Dried Grapes.

In the absence of Mr. A. V. Lyon B. Ag. Sc., Scientist to the Mildura Vineyard Protection Board, Mr. H. S. Taylor read his paper entitled,—"Variations in Quality of Dried Grapes." He stated,—The chief factors affecting the quality of dried fruit are enumerated as follows.—

(a) The condition of the green fruit.

(b) The weather during the drying period.

(c) The methods adopted in drying.

Of these factors the weather conditions were out of the control of the grower, the conditions of the fruit at time of picking is mainly within his control; and the methods of drying are wholly controllable. In the case of dehydration, the weather becomes a minor consideration.

The qualities required in our products may be cited as under.—

(a) Body of the fruit, including sugar content.

(b) Uniformity in size and condition.

(c) Uniformity in color.

Mr. Lyon further stated that the shortage of soil moisture before setting, affects quantity rather than quality. But if vines suffer a want of water after setting, uniformity in the Grapes is impossible.

Diseases are responsible for loss in both quantity and quality. Many of the darker berries which give "mixed" instead of "uniform" color may be directly attributed to an attack of Oidium.

The want of uniformity in pruning also affected the produce.

Grapes should be fully matured when gathered, this stage could be gauged by applying the Beaume tests as an indication of ripening. Avoid over-cracking and under-cracking of berries when dipping. Clean the dip frequently, spread thinly on the rack. Remove from the rack solely by shaking. Dry thoroughly before boxing.

## Fertilisers.

Professor Perkins dealt with fertilisers in relation to the Swamp lands, and irrigated orchard and vineyard soils in the Murray Valley. Most of the orchard lands were shown to be lacking in Phosphoric acid and Nitrogen, the Potash content varying, the light sandy lands containing comparatively low percentage, and the heavier soils a higher percentage.

The lecturer in the course of his address laid stress upon the time of applying the fertilisers, he contended that the best results would be obtained where irrigation was practiced, by applying the fertilisers in several small dressings, in preference to one heavy application. The fertilisers should be applied before irrigations.

Phosphates either in the form of ground phosphatic rock, or superphosphates should be applied.

Nitrogen could be given in the form of Sulphate of Ammonia or Nitrate of Soda.

Potash should be given in the Sulphate form, he did not recommend the Muriate for lands that contained fair proportions of injurious salts, as that form if used, added Chlorine to the soil, and this was a most undesirable substance. Chlorine when combined with Sodium, formed common salt, one of the most widely distributed, injurious salts found in the Murray soils.

The value of catch crops was emphasised, the legumes, such as Vetches, Peas and Beans, were recommended, as nitrogen gathered from the air was placed in the soil, as well as organic matter when the crops were turned under.

Mr. F. Cole gave a very practical address on the Grading of Dried Fruit.



Mr P. H. Suter, Dairy Expert, gave a very instructive address on Dairying, and Mr. L. R. Rankine a valuable paper on "Pleuro Pneumonia."

#### Pruning Competitions, 1924.

The meeting of delegates to consider the holding of the pruning competitions, decided to recommend that an additional competition be held at Mypolonga. The following dates were fixed for the competitions.—Mypolonga, 1st week in July; Moorook, July 8; Waikerie, July 9; Cadell July 10; Berri, July 15; and Renmark July 16; Championship to be held at Berri on July 17.

Mr. C. G. Savage, Deputy Horticultural Instructor, was again asked to act as Judge.

A letter from a member of the Davis Experiment Station Staff, California, was read expressing appreciation of the pruning competitions, and stating he hoped to be able to carry out similar contests in his district.

#### AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

Ministers of Agriculture Meet in Sydney to Discuss Interstate Problems.

#### Plant Quarantine Station Favoured.

Ministers of Agriculture and their experts met in Conference in Sydney in May. The opening ceremony was performed by the Governor, Sir Dudley De Chair.

Many very important matters were dealt with relating to all branches of agricultural enterprise.

**Plant Quarantine Station.**—As regards fruit, the Conference adopted a resolution in favour of a Commonwealth plant quarantine station, through which new varieties could be imported.

**Fruit Research Stations.**—The value of Australian seedlings was voiced. Mr. Ward (Vic.) said that two of the best Australian seedlings were Granny Smith (from New South Wales) and Crofton (from Tasmania). A good colored, late keeping variety was needed.

The proposal that the Federal Government should be asked to subsidise expenditure on fruit research stations on the £1 for £1 principle to the extent of £1,000 for each State for a fixed period was referred to a Committee for a more definite scheme.

**"Black Spot" Apples.**—A resolution from South Australia protesting against the lowering of the export grades of agricultural products without the respective State Governments being first consulted, was discussed, and finally altered to provide that where the necessity arose for any action of an urgent character being taken, the Federal Government should be asked to first inform the States.

The resolution as amended was carried.

## Australian Fruit in Great Britain.

### Summary of Cabled Reports.

#### Great Britain (24/5/24).

The following cables are to hand for prices realised for Australian fruit in England during the month of May, 1924:—

Further sales ex the steamers "Ormuz" and "Euripides" were South Australian Jons., 14/- per case; Cleos., 14/- to 15/-; Victorian Jons., 12/6 to 13/-; Dunn's, 14/-; Alf., 11/- to 12/-; Alex., 9/- to 10/-; West Australian Jons., 10/- to 15/-; Cleos., 15/-; Dunn's, 11/- to 14/-; King David, 14/-; Cox's to 19/6. Ex the steamers "Baradine" and "Moreton Bay," Cleos., 12/- to 15/-; Jons., 12/- to 14/-; Dunn's, 12/- to 15/-; Rome's 12/- to 13/6; others, 10/- to 12/-.

Many of the Tasmanian Pears ex the "Moreton Bay" are turning out wasty, buyers having to return them to the auctioneers. Bosc, 7/- tray; Comice, 5/- to 7/-; Boscs, 7/6 half-case; Vicars, 5/- to 5/9; Duchess, 6/6; Napoleons, 10/- to 10/6 per case; Tas. Cox's, 12/6 to 14/-, a few to 17/-; New Yorks, 11/6 to 13/-; Jon., 9/- to 11/-; Alf., 10/- to 11/-; others, 7/- to 8/6.

Tasmanian Cox's ex the "Baradine," 11/- to 17/6; Alf., 10/- to 12/-; New Yorks, 12/6 to 13/-; Jons., 12/-; Ribstone, 10/- to 11/-; Munro's, 8/-; Blenheim, 6/6 to 8/-; Vic. Jons., 10/- to 13/6; Dunn's, 12/- to 13/-.

The Pears were mostly hard and immature. Bosc fetched 20/- to 23/-, other sorts, 14/- to 15/-.

Western Australian Pears ex the "Boorara" were Vicars, 7/- half case; Winter Cole, 7/-; Keiffer, 6/6; Apples, Jon., 12/- to 14/-; Cleos., 12/- to 15/-; Dunn's, 12/- to 14/6; Romes, 12/- to 13/6; Tasmanian Ribstones, 9/3 to 11/6; Jons., 11/-; Mobbs, 9/3; Cox's, 12/- to 18/-; a few Cleos at 15/-; South Australian Cleos, 11/- to 13/6.

South Australian Jons., ex the "Oira," which were landed at Hull, 11/- to 13/- per case; Cleos., 13/6 to 15/-; Dunn's, 12/- to 13/-.

Tasmanian Apples, ex the steamer "Ayrshire," were discharged at Manchester in good condition. The Pears were wasty and most of them had to be condemned. Western Australian Cleos., 13/- to 16/9; Jons., 13/- to 14/-; Dunn's, 12/- to 14/-; Tasmanian Cleos., 7/6 to 14/-; Jons., 7/3 to 11/-; South Australian Cleos. auctioned at Liverpool fetched 16/- to 16/6; Jons., 13/- to 15/-; at London Cleos. were 12/6 to 14/-; Jons., 12/- to 12/6; Western Australian Dunn's, 13/- to 14/6; Cleos., 12/- to 14/6; Jons., 12/- to 14/-.

Western Australian Grapes ex the s.s. "Fordsdale" were discharged in excellent condition. Cleos. fetched 12/- to 15/-; Dunn's, 12/- to 15/-; Jons., 12/- to 14/-; Five Crown, 14/-; Delicious, 13/6; Romes, 11/- to 13/6;

Commerce, 13/-; Granny Smith's, 9/3 to 14/-; Sturmer's, 14/-.

At Liverpool some of the South Australian Cleos. fetched 13/6 to 16/6; Jons., 12/6 to 14/9; King David, 10/9 to 12/-; Foster, 12/-; Josephine Pears, 22/-; Victorian Jons., 10/3 to 14/6; Cleos., 11/9 to 15/3; King, 11/- to 12/-; Rome's, 10/- to 10/6; Munro's, 11/9 to 13/-; Dunn's, 10/6 to 10/9; others, 8/- to 11/9; Tasmanian Jons., 10/- to 13/-; Cleos., 8/- to 15/-; Sturmers, 7/9 to 12/6; Crabs, 7/- to 13/6; Alf., 7/- to 13/-; Five Crown, 10/- to 12/3; Cox's, 7/3 to 13/6; Ribstones, 6/- to 11/3.

Tasmanian Pears ex the "Runic." Boscs, 6/9 to 9/- per tray; Duchess, 5/3 to 5/6; Winter Cole, 6/3; Vicars, 4/6 to 5/6; half-case, Clairgeau, 6/- to 8/9; Boscs, 13/6 to 20/- per case. Apples sold at Liverpool were in excellent condition. Cleos., 13/9 to 15/3; Jons., 12/- to 14/9; Scarlets, 11/- to 12/-; Crabs, 13/- to 13/3; Munro's, 12/- to 13/3.

Victorian Pears ex the "Maloja." Vicars, 13/- to 14/- per case; Josephine, 25/- to 26/-; Winter Nelis, 20/-; Bosc., 13/- to 16/-, half case; Apples, Cleos., 13/6 to 15/-; Jons., 12/6 to 13/-; Munro's, 12/- to 13/-; Rymers, 11/6 to 15/-; Sturmers, 15/-.

South Australian Jons., 10/- to 14/6; Cleos., 10/6 to 14/6; Dunn's, 12/- to 14/6. Tasmanian Cleos., 12/6 to 13/-; Jons., 10/- to 12/-; Alf., 10/- to 12/-; Crabs, 10/6 to 11/6; New Yorks, 13/-; Winter Cole Pears, 7/3 to 9/- half-case; Vicar of Winkfield, 13/-.

New Zealand Apples ex the steamer "Hororata," are reported to have arrived in excellent condition.

A quantity of 9,000 cases of Apples ex various steamers were sold at Hamburg, and fetched 13/6 to 26/3 for Cleos.; Jons., 14/6 to 26/9; Dunn's, 23/9 to 29/6; Rome's, 13/- to 21/9; Ribstones, 12/- to 14/-.

Victorian Apples on the steamer "Telamon," which were discharged at Hull fetched 11/- to 16/6 for Cleos.; Jons., 10/- to 12/6; Munro's, 13/- to 14/6; Reinette, 8/9 to 9/3; Cox's, 13/6 to 15/-.

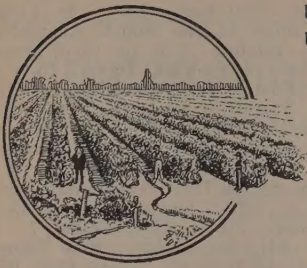
Tasmanian Cleos., 8/- to 14/6; Jons., 9/- to 12/-; Cox's, 7/3 to 11/-; New Yorks, 10/3 to 11/3; Ribstones, 6/6 to 8/6.

New Zealand Apples ex the steamers "Port Curtis" and "Devon" were in good condition, but some of the "Devon's" were over-ripe and wasty, especially Cox's.

Dunn's, 15/-; Jons., 13/- to 15/-; Delicious, 13/6 to 15/-; Cleos., 16/- to 17/-; Sturmers, 15/- to 17/-; Statesman, 14/- to 15/-; Spitz., 12/6 to 14/-; Rome's, 12/6 to 13/6; London Pippins, 10/- to 13/-; King David's, 12/- to 14/-.

South Australian Apples ex the steamer "Port Adelaide" were discharged at Hull in excellent condition. Cleos., 13/6 to 16/6; Jons., 12/- to 14/9; Dunn's, 13/9 to 16/6; Wellington's, 12/- to 14/-; London Pippins, 12/- to 13/9; Rome's, 12/6 to 15/6; Munro's, 11/6 to 13/9.





### AUSTRALIAN DRIED FRUITS ASSOCIATION.

Matters of importance occupied the attention of the members of the Board of Management of the A.D.F.A. at the meeting of that body held at Head Office in Melbourne on 29th April, 1924. The following valuable report has been supplied by the General Secretary, Mr. W. N. Sumner:—

**Fall Clause.**—In response to numerous enquiries re this matter, the Board unanimously decided to publish the Association figures in relation to percentage of claims to pack. Any variation of these charges being debited to growers is due to the incidence of Commonwealth sales, at the period of the drop, by the agents concerned:—

	Sultanas.	Lexias..	Peaches.	Nectarines.	Apricots.
% of claims to pack ..	13.68%	4.49%	12.7%	10.4%	14.1%
Spread over total pack—					
Per ton . . . . .	£2/2/8.8	12/3.2	£1/11/4.8	£1/5/10.4	£4/0/4.8
Or per box . . . . .	1/-8	3.68d.	4.7d.	3.88d.	1/-6

The Board having been advised that certain agents had, in adjusting the "Fall Clause," rendered debit notes to growers in excess of the above amounts, the agents concerned have been written to, asking them to make a full explanation to growers that such debits not only include the amount of the fall in price, but an adjustment due to larger sales in the Commonwealth, thus putting all growers on an equality in regard to sales at the price before the reduction took place.

**Pears.**—An amendment of the previously declared 40 per cent. Pear export to 25 per cent. until final figures were available was found necessary, in view of the doubt existing as to the accuracy of tonnage figures available, and also to the slow drying conditions.

**Export Proportions.**—In respect to Currants, this was fixed at 65 per cent., the big crop in sight being the determining factor.

The same argument, though applicable to Sultanas, could not be accepted wholly as a basis in dealing with that fruit. Bearing in mind that a big proportion of this line has not yet reached the packing sheds, 50 per cent. of Sultanas to be exported was decided on as being a safe estimate at the outset of the season.

**London Market.**—Agents were advised to co-operate through their London representatives and Mr. Caro, to prevent any excessive accumulation of spot stocks of Australian fruit in London during the coming season.

**Empire Exhibition.**—For the information of growers, as regards sales of packages of dried fruits at the British Empire Exhibition in London, it is announced that the Board had made full arrangements for this method of securing publicity, and the distribution of these packets will be commenced immediately on arrival of this season's fruits. The 1924 early shipments of vine fruits were fully two weeks later than usual.

Final arrangements were completed at this meeting for forwarding in fortnightly shipments the beautifully

decorated 10lb. tin canisters, part of the old "publicity" assets, for sale at the Exhibition.

Another asset, in the shape of buildings belonging to the Association at Mildura, were offered at a firm price to a prospective buyer, with a view to using the proceeds, should a sale be effected, to reduce old liability.

**General Manager.**—It was unanimously resolved that the chairman be empowered to negotiate with Mr. F. L. McDougall for the retention of that gentleman's services as general manager, upon the completion of his engagement with the Federal Government, it being understood that Mr. F. L. McDougall is being recalled to Australia at once.

The Chairman reported to the Board the result of his interviews with the Prime Minister, Mr. Bruce, and the Minister of Agriculture for Victoria. Draft memoranda were submitted to be presented to the Federal Government and to the Conference of Agricultural Ministers to be held in Sydney, which were approved by the Board.

**New Zealand.**—Mr. I. G. De Garis, who has just recently returned from New Zealand, kindly supplied the

members of the Board with the result of his carefully compiled figures, and enquiries in respect to the Dried Fruit markets in that country. In compliance with his recommendations, backed by correspondence from New Zealand, the Board have decided to give a "Fall Clause" on Sultanas and extended delivery until October, which covers the most pressing points.

**"Outside" Fruit.**—The Chairman reported the results of his recent interviews with "Outside" fruit traders, whereat a vigorous endeavour was made to secure the co-operation of the "outside buyers" to recognise, and act up to the Association export obligation, with a view to stabilising the Commonwealth market. After much negotiation and discussion, it was found impossible to arrive at an equitable arrangement on this matter.

The necessary machinery to permit of the previously proposed "Fall Clause" to the retailers throughout the Commonwealth was enacted, the addition of a workable clause to the terms and conditions of sale being the medium by which this concession is to be carried to the storekeepers, and this should be sufficiently attractive to induce increased trading in A.D.F.A. products.

**Preference.**—Whilst the Board was sitting, cables were received announcing the decision of the Imperial Government in regard to the proposed Dried Fruits preference with the United Kingdom. While hoping for this valued concession, no great surprise was expressed at this decision. The Chairman furnished the metropolitan press with a statement in regard to this matter.

A new scheme for the elimination of the grub in fruit was submitted to the Board. Enquiries are to be prosecuted as to its feasibility, as the growers' representatives desire to leave no stone unturned in battling successfully with this pest.

A letter of thanks from Admiral Field, of the British Special Service Squadron, was received, conveying his hearty appreciation of the Association's gift of 3,000 small carton packets to the men of the fleet. This inexpensive gift was a means of valuable publicity for the Australian product and to the Association.

A similar gift of 1,200 1½oz. packets to the Olympic Games Team en route



to Europe, was also gratefully acknowledged by the secretary of that body.

**Carton Fruit.**—This important matter occupied the Board's close attention for a considerable period. The finally approved carton with its slogan and lettering, is now in the printers' hands. In Sultanas, 14 oz. for 1/- was the final weight determined on, and, at that even-money price, the Association is giving the public the best value possible. The fruit is to be brushed and of first rate quality, a sufficient margin being allowed the retailer to make the handling of this A.D.F.A. line attractive.

Much time was given, going into workable ways and means in respect to handling and distributing cartoned fruit. The Board has now laid down the line needed for the control of the business, and immediate steps are to be taken to secure the services of three travellers for the State selected—viz., South Australia, Victoria and New South Wales.

To stimulate the sales of M. F. Currants and to prevent the fruit being carried over and sold to distillery, the Board deemed it wiser to drop the price a halfpenny (½d.) per lb. This was accordingly done.

The special session of the Federal A.D.F.A. Council was fixed for 28th May, 1924, in Melbourne.

**London Advertising.**—This important subject is to be submitted to the special May meeting of the Federal Council, as a question of policy is involved.

**Lexias.**—All agents were advised that no shipments of this year's Lexias were to be made, unless written permission was first obtained from the General Secretary, in view of the uncertain tonnage at this stage of the season.

**Souvenir Boxes.**—The proposed campaign for the sale in Australia of the Souvenir Boxes in conjunction with the British Empire Exhibition, has now been launched in Melbourne. A special representative will soon be in Adelaide to start the plan in that city. The details hereunder will interest growers:—

The scheme is a novel one, but very sound, as it aims at bringing our "Sunrayed" Brand of Dried Fruits under the notice of the most important factor in its distribution—**THE BRITISH HOUSEWIFE.**

The "Souvenir Box" is a handsomely got up box, with descriptive lid in colour, containing six varieties of the choicest dried fruit. The distribution of the box will be handled at the Exhibition by the officers of the A.D.F.A. in charge of the Dried Fruit section of the Australian Pavilion. The fruit has already been shipped to England in bulk, and will be repacked there. It is only by handling the fruit in this manner that the box can be sold for the extraordinarily low price of five shillings (5/-)

at free to any address in the British Isles.

Anyone desirous of taking advantage of this offer may send their order to "Souvenir Box," c/o A.D.F.A., 450 Collins-street, Melbourne, Vic.

**Tariff Board.**—Much of the Board's time was occupied in defending growers' interests, both in the citrus and dried fruit lines, from a further rise in fruit cases, that would be brought about by the granting of the saw millers' request to the Tariff Board for an increased duty on box timber of 20/- per hundred super feet. A vigorous case was put verbally, and in writing, against this proposed impost, by the Association Chairman.

## QUALITY DEHYDRATORS

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Consultations and Reports on EVERY  
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## ROYAL SHOW, MELBOURNE.

**£375 in Prize Money for Fruit.**

The Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria will hold its annual exhibition for nine days from the 18th to 27th September next. This Show attracts visitors from all parts of Australia and New Zealand, because of the wide range of the exhibits and the excellent manner in which all arrangements are carried out.

Fruitgrowers should note that over £375 is offered in prize money, in addition to three handsome shields. Entries close on the 16th August. Full particulars price schedules, entry forms, etc., are obtainable from the General Secretary, Mr. Henry Schwiager, 360 Collins-street, Melbourne.

Kingston-on-Murray,  
South Australia.

"To those interested in fruitgrowing I talk of the good items I read in the 'Fruit World,' in fact, quote the 'Fruit World' quick and lively if I am questioned re matters of fruitgrowing."

J. G. S.

## FRUIT FLY IN VICTORIA.

Department and Growers are Co-operating.

### A Hopeful View.

The Mediterranean Fruit Fly has a firmer footing in Victoria than was first imagined. The Fly has been found in centres as widely separated as Mildura, Cobram, and the Goulburn Valley.

Nevertheless, a hopeful view is held in relation to the eradication of the pest or the reducing of it to such limits as will enable commercial fruit-growers to market their produce without appreciable loss.

Although the destruction of the summer fruits in infested districts, and the picking of the Peach crops in the Shepparton locality to a schedule was looked on in some quarters as harsh, yet the opinion is now firmly held in Departmental quarters that had not these steps been taken, the fly would have been in far greater evidence than it is to-day.

The suggestion that the citrus crops be destroyed and the owners compensated is quite unlikely to be fulfilled. Instead, citrus growers are conferring with the leaders in the Horticultural Division of the Agricultural Department in such a commendable spirit that it is hoped to either control or eradicate the fly with the minimum of loss or inconvenience.

Negotiations are proceeding between the Department and the growers as to the best means of coping with the pest, and with respect to such regulations as may be necessary and beneficial.

Probably as an outcome of these conferences, it will be arranged that citrus from "clean" districts will be marketed in the ordinary way, the fruit however being subjected to inspection.

With regard to fruits from fly-infested areas it is anticipated that this will be subjected to cold storage for seven days. Alternatively, the Cobram growers suggest that the fruit be "sweated" for a week or more to save the expense of cold storage.

Should, however, the Government decide on cold storage—and this has proved destructive to larvae and eggs—it would seem to be a reasonable proposition for this to be done at the Government's expense. In regard to the latter suggestion, the citrus growers of Echuca have already carried a resolution in support.

Methods of orchard sanitation include burying (3ft. deep)—or preferably boiling all fallen and split fruit for 15 minutes, and by luring or trapping the flies to their destruction.



In this respect the details of the Harvey fruit fly lure and methods of use, as recently published in the "Fruit World" have been appreciated by growers.

Also it is certain that times will be decided on by which all Oranges must be harvested. Some districts prefer September 15th., others September 30th. Cobram suggests October 30th. The idea of a stated final picking date is to provide a break before the next fruits come in.

In any regulations which are drawn up for Victorian citrus growers, it is likely that these will be made applicable to fruit from the other States, to place all on an equal footing.

With regard to methods for luring and trapping the fruit flies, it is of value to note that the Superintendent of Horticulture, (Mr. J. M. Ward) who is familiar with campaigns for fighting the fruit fly in Queensland, has made some valuable tests which should be of service to growers. Details are as follows,—

#### EXPERIMENTS WITH FRUIT FLY TRAPS AT COBRAM.

Traps set on 2nd May and inspected on the 6th May, 1924

% of Males and Females.

Trap.	No. of flies trapped.	No. counted	No. Males.	No. Females
No. 1—Wire House Fly—Harvey's Lure	35	..	..	..
No. 2 Kerosene in Sardine Tin	147	40	40 = 100%	..
No. 3 Commercial Glass—Harvey's Lure	387	55	23 = 41.81	32 = 58.18%

Two improvised glass bottle traps, each containing Harvey's Lure, were tried. In 2½ hours 21 flies were caught in one bottle, and 40 flies in the other.

In another bottle in the same tree, Citronella was used as a lure, but no flies of any description were caught.

In a glass trap, a home made lure of orange juice and honey was used. This trap captured 23 flies.

From the 2nd. May, when the traps were placed in the trees, till the 6th. May, 698 flies were destroyed. The three traps first mentioned were in one tree, and of those put in place on the 6th. May, six traps were placed in three trees.

Mr. C. French Jr., Victorian Government Entomologist, states that the seasons have been most suitable for infestation by the fruit fly (and other pests,) and expects that as normal conditions again prevail, the fruit fly will be eradicated or controlled. Meanwhile every effort must be made to fight the pest.

## Fighting the Fruit Fly.

### Poison Baits.

#### United and Vigorous Action by Growers Necessary.

**F**RUIT FLIES of differing varieties are now established in several of the Australian States. Victoria, a state which up till recently has been free of the fruit fly is now infected.

Efforts are being made to stamp out the pest. It is certain, however, that any work undertaken in this matter by the Department of Agriculture, must have the whole-hearted and vigorous co-operation of the growers. In this connection it is of value to draw attention to the methods adopted in New South Wales for trapping the flies, as set out by Mr. W. J. Allen in Bulletin No. 72, issued by the N. S. W. Department of Agriculture, as follows.—

#### Pollard Bait for Poisoning Fruit Flies.

Experiments have shown that pollard bait is the most attractive bait to the Mediterranean fruit-fly. It should be placed in tins and hung up in the tree by wire attachments. Ordinary milk or jam tins can be used, but a tin with a marginal edge or lip gives much better results than a straight-edged tin. The flies are attracted to and feed upon the bait; some are caught by falling into the liquid, and the remainder die from the effects of the poison.

Patent traps, with a glass top with a tin attached to hold the bait, can also be used, and have the advantage that the glass tops shelter the bait from the rain and also catch all the flies that visit the trap. They have the disadvantage that they take much longer to rebait and set.

About 6 fluid ounces of bait should be placed in each trap, and the bait renewed about every ten days or when it is drying up or fermenting, as it then ceases to be attractive.

In wet weather the open tin may be flooded, and should be renewed. A fresh supply must be made each time it becomes necessary to renew the baits, and during the winter the baits should be hung on the sunny side of the tree.

The bait is made as follows.—

Pollard	4 lb.
White arsenic	1 oz.
Powdered borax	8 oz.
Water	4 gallons.

The borax is necessary to prevent the rapid fermentation of the liquid pollard.

Mix the ingredients thoroughly. The arsenic is best dissolved by boiling in the water, which should then be allowed to cool, and the remainder of the ingredients added. Allow to stand for two hours before using, then stir thoroughly and pour into traps.

#### Foliage Poison Bait.

Foliage baiting can be used in conjunction with trapping, but its use-

fulness depends upon weather conditions, as the bait is easily washed off by rain.

The bait is made as follows.—

Arsenate of lead	5 oz.
Molasses	4 lb.
Water	4 gallons

The addition of 1 gallon of fruit syrup made by crushing and boiling one dozen fruit (Oranges or Peaches for preference) in 1 gallon of water, makes the bait more attractive. The syrup is strained off before being added to the bait.

The bait is applied to the foliage of the tree by some suitable spray apparatus or syringe, not spraying the whole tree, but just applying it in patches, preferably on the sunny side of the tree. The application must be commenced eight weeks before the fruit ripens, and a fresh application must be made every seven to ten days.

If rain follows the application, another should be made. Avoid applying the spray too often in one place.

The use of sugar in any form in the place of molasses is not recommended, because it has been found that when the bait is made of sugar, bees are attracted and poisoned by it. This spray bait must be freshly made for each dressing, and the stock should be used at once.

If the stock solution is held until fermentation sets in, the acetic acid formed will set free the arsenic, and sprays containing free arsenic should never be used; they injure and spoil the appearance of the fruit and foliage.

#### EXPERIMENTAL AND RESEARCH WORK.

Mr. A. V. Lyon, Agricultural Scientist, reported at a recent meeting of the Mildura Vineyard Protection Board, on the work done during the past year at the Research Farm at Merbein.

He states that the light brown Apple Moth (*Caecacia postavitania*), which has now become the most serious of the vineyard pests, has been successfully checked by spraying with arsenical sprays after setting of fruit.

The Mediterranean Fruit Fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) which appeared in viticultural areas in New South Wales and Victoria, has caused considerable loss through interferences with marketing by the enforcement of necessary quarantine laws.

Mr. Lyon's report deals with the following subjects:—Pathology, Irrigation-Agricultural Drainage, Fertiliser Tests, Resistant Stock, Spacing of Vines, Cincturing of the Sultana, Fruit Drying Problems, Cotton and Administration.

In conclusion, it was reported that the present position is such that, with the staff of one trained scientist, and a limitation of funds, the Research Farm cannot comply with the demands made upon it.



## Pomological Committee of Australia.

Annual Meeting, Hobart, 1924.

**T**HE ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Pomological Committee of Australia, was held at the Legislative Council Chamber on the 28th. and 30th. April. Present.—Messrs. J. H. Lang (Chairman), G. W. Peart and A. F. Thiele (Victoria); H. S. Wark, E. Ray, A. Goodhew (N. S. W.); A. Wicks, W. Tilling\* (South Australia); F. Walker, L. M. Shoobridge (Tasmania).

The Departments of Agriculture of the various States were represented by Messrs. J. M. Ward (Victoria); W. J. Allen (N. S. W.); R. Fowler (S. A.); W. Rowlands (Queensland); P. H. Thomas (Tas). Mr. H. A. Turner was also present, and acted as Secretary to the Conference in the absence of Mr. E. E. Pescott.

Apologies were received from G. Quinn (S. A.), and E. E. Pescott (Vic.); G. W. Wickens (W. A.); and W. G. Gray (Vic.)

The Chairman addressed members, welcoming them to Hobart, after which the Hon. L. M. Shoobridge was unanimously elected President for the coming year.

The President, the Hon. L. M. Shoobridge, in an address briefly outlined the history of the Committee and its work, and complimented the Committee on now having official representatives from every State in the Commonwealth, representatives of the growers, nurserymen, and canning and jam factories as well.

### SUB-COMMITTEE REPORTS.

#### Victoria.

During the year three Sub-Committee meetings have been held. The first was held on the 15/10/23.

1. A collection of fruit was exhibited from Burnley Horticultural Gardens.

2. Four varieties of Walnuts were sent by the Wandiligong Nut Groves Pty. Ltd. The nuts were not named; one variety was an exceedingly thin shelled type and of good meat and flavour.

3. Cape Horn Seedling Orange, sent by W. Gearing, of Echuca. An excellently flavoured Orange, of good size and substance, very juicy, and almost seedless. Many of the fruits had not seeds at all. To be seen in 1924.

4. Seedling Orange, by A. F. Thiele. To be seen in 1924.

5. Mr. H. Wicks, of South Australia, sent an exhibit of thirty-five varieties of citrus fruits, including Oranges, Lemons, Mandarins, Cumquats and Pomelos. The fruits were all named, and were splendid samples. Mr. Wicks included notes of each variety. The collection was very favourably commented upon; and a vote of thanks passed to Mr. Wicks.

6. Regarding Fruit Abbreviations.

—The Sub-Committee considered that the growers, and not the agents were the ones concerned. It was decided to recommend the General Committee to retain the present list of abbreviations.

The second meeting was held on 25/1/1924. The following exhibits were considered:—

1. **Exton Late Raspberry.**—This fruit was reported on in 1923, and the sub-committee recommends its approval by the General Committee.

2. **Mayhew's Apricot.**—An excellent flavour, poor in appearance. Ripening season from middle to end January. To be seen in 1925.

3-5. **Three Peaches: Zerbe No. 1, Anzac and Pumps.**—These are three well known local seedlings, all approved.

6. **Seedling Cherry, A. F. Thiele.**—A chance seedling, large, black, small stone, flavour good. Strongly approved of. To be seen next year. Ripe second week in January.

7. **Apricot, "Mrs. Hart," from Burnley per Nobelius.**—To be seen next year.

8-9. **Two Seedling Plums, G. Russ, Burnley.**—One a Japanese, which was not approved of, and another a dark Plum. To be seen next year.

10-11. **Two Plums Imported from France about 1915.**—Late Orange, and Reine Claude de Escully. Both are to be seen next year.

12. **Pear, Dr. Jules Guvot, from G. Peart, Bairnsdale.**—A Pear of fine quality, and "Early Williams." To be seen next year and compared with Souvenir du Congress.

**Note.**—It was decided to ask the General Committee to consider the nomenclature of Carrington Apple varieties, with a view to producing them all to one name.

The third meeting was held on the 5/3/24.

In addition to a collection of fruits sent from Burnley, Mr. Thiele exhibited seedling Pears, and Mr. Lawrey a seedling Apple. These are to be sent to Hobart. Mr. Lawrey also exhibited a seedling Plum.

**Note.**—It was decided to ask the General Committee to consider the question of issuing a certificate in the form of a letter to all raisers of approved fruits.

1-2. **Two Apples, Red Gravenstein and King Albert** were shown; the former a sport and the latter a seedling. Both were temporarily approved of. To be seen next year.

3. **A Seedling Peach, from J. Nicholson, of Croydon.**—White flesh right through was shown. To be seen next year.

4-5. **Pickering and President Plums** were compared. Both are excellent Plums. Pickering was not up to usual standard, and will be seen next year.

6. **Lawford's Gage Plum.**—Mr. Thiele reported that it brings high prices on London markets.

7-8. **Pears, Beurre Montcheque and**

**De Tongres.**—French Pears. To be seen at Burnley next year.

### CONSIDERATION OF SEEDLINGS AND SPORTS.

The General Committee then gave consideration to the various fruit seedlings and sports submitted for approval, of which the following were considered to have sufficient merit to warrant investigation by the State Sub-Committees, and a report, together with fresh specimens, submitted next year:—

Seedling Pear from J. H. Lang, Harcourt, Victoria.

Seedling Apples from J. Grundsell, New South Wales; H. A. Mills, Goulburn; L. H. Page, Ranelagh, Tasmania; J. Bulman, Legana, Tasmania (No. 6); Sport Apple from F. Walker, Lalla, Tasmania.

The Committee decided that the following fruits were not superior to other varieties:—

Seedling Apples from J. Thiele, Doncaster, Victoria, and from Cole, "Champion," and "Goulburn Beauty"; Seedling Pear from Bathurst Experiment Farm.

Specimens of the Apple "Stark's Golden Delicious" were forwarded to the Conference for the information of members. These were very favourably commented upon both for quality and flavour.

The Apple known as "Lang's Best" was decided to be synonymous with "Bess Pool."

Specimens of Pears submitted from G. D. Butler, Bagdad, were decided to be P. Barry, also specimens from F. Stone, Glou Morceau.

A discussion took place as to varieties of Apples existing under the appellation "Carrington." It was resolved that the New South Wales Sub-Committee be asked to go into this matter next season, and make comparison of the specimens.

**Certificates of New Varieties.**—The Committee discussed the matter of issuing these to approved new varieties. It was decided to award under the following conditions:—

(1) The fruit must have been approved by the Pomological Committee on at least three occasions during separate years.

(2) The fruit must be equal or superior to those at present in cultivation and ripening at the same season.

(3) The tree must have been examined and approved by a State Sub-Committee, who shall supply a full pomological description of tree and fruit.

Mr. Thomas brought under the notice of the Committee specimens of the Tasmanian Apples known as "Fanny" and "Coleman's Pearmain." These were growing and fruiting in the districts most susceptible to Black Spot, being almost immune from this disease.

The following paper, prepared by Mr. Thomas, as to the susceptibility of Tasmanian varieties, was read to the Committee:—



# Australian Conference of Fruitgrowers.

Successful Sessions at Hobart.

Important Matters Discussed.

**T**HE seventeenth Australian Conference of Fruitgrowers was held at Hobart, Tasmania, on April 28th to May 3rd, 1924.

The Conference was held in the Legislative Council Chamber, by courtesy of the President of the Legislative Council.

The following delegates and visitors attended:—

**President:**—Hon. L. M. Shoo-bridge, M.L.C.

**New South Wales.**—H. S. Wark, Mrs. Wark, E. Ray, W. J. Allen (Department of Agriculture), A. Good-hew.

**Victoria.**—J. H. Lang, Mrs. Lang, Mr. Williams, Mrs. Williams, J. M. Ward (Supt. of Horticulture), H. Alston, E. Luke, A. F. Thiele, W. A. Thiele, F. H. Burbury (Vic. Central F.G. Association), A. G. Hudson, O. Straede, G. W. Peart, Mrs. Peart.

**South Australia.**—H. Wicks, Mrs. Wicks, C. H. Ragless, Mrs. Ragless, J. B. Randall, W. Tilling, Mrs. Tilling, R. Fowler (Govt. Orchard), A. F. Furniss, Mrs. Furniss.

**Queensland.**—W. M. Rowlands (Dept. of Agriculture).

**Tasmania.**—Neil Campbell, M.H.A., J. P. Piggott, M.H.A., P. H. Thomas (Govt. Fruit Expert), H. D. Calvert, Jas. Murdoch, Jr. (Tas. F.S. & O.A.), A. J. Honey (Sec. Tas. F.S. & O.A.), F. Walker, E. H. Thompson, F. Wakefield, G. Lyons.

**Hon. Secretary.**—R. E. Boardman.

The Conference was officially opened by Mr. Ogilvie, the Attorney-General.

**Annual Report and Balance-Sheet**—The Secretary read the Annual Report and Balance-sheet, the latter showing a credit balance of £41/9/11. These were adopted, on the motion of Messrs. Lang and Wicks. Mr. Lang stated that an effort had been made to collect the outstanding amount of nine guineas due by Queensland, which referred to a period some years back, and it was decided, on his motion, seconded by Mr. Wicks, that the amount be written off.

**Correspondence.**—The Secretary tabled a bulky file of correspondence for the year for the perusal of members if desired. Western Australia wrote stating they were not renewing their affiliation, as their principal work was concentrated in the Advisory Board.

## President's Address.

The President (Hon. L. M. Shoo-bridge, M.L.C.), warmly welcomed the delegates to Tasmania. Although Tasmanian Apples were suffering this season from the Black Spot, Mr. Frank Walker, of Lalla, Tasmania, had won first prize at the recent Sydney Show, and deserved congratulation. (Applause.)

Fruitgrowing was an important primary industry. There were 218,000 growers of fruit (apart from vignerons) in the Commonwealth, and their products were worth £6,500,000 annually. Fruit was a very important article of diet, and it was surprising that more of our fruit was not consumed in our homes and provided in hotels. Two or three steamers were sufficient to convey Tasmania's wool overseas, but for fruit export 20 to 30 steamers were required. The fruit industry assisted the State in providing freights: It also provided freight for steamers and other methods of conveyance. Many other secondary industries, including spray and implement manufacturers, case making, etc., were dependent on the success of the fruit industry.

The Australian Conference of Fruitgrowers had done much in the years past to promote trade by breaking down interstate barriers and improving regulations, also in developing the export trade.

In the face of ever-increasing competition from New Zealand and South Africa, growers should ship only the best fruit, attractively displayed. Growers should limit the number of export varieties as New Zealand had wisely done. He congratulated the Pomological Committee on the good work it had accomplished. (Applause.)

## Applegrowers and National Advisory Board.

Mr. Lang said that it was a mistake that Applegrowers who represented the largest section of fruitgrowers, did not have separate representation on the National Advisory Council. At present Applegrowers were included under a general heading with berry growers and others. He moved—

That this Conference requests the representatives from the State Fruit Advisory Boards to urge the Australian Fruit Council to make provision for increased representation of Apple and Pear growers on the Australian fruit council, and the matter of how this increased representation be given

effect to, be left to that council.

Seconded by Mr. Piggott, and carried.

## Branding and Inspection.

Mr. Jas. Murdoch moved:—

That export regulations and system of inspection, together with scale of fees, between the States, be uniform, except in any State that is free from a disease or pest, when special precautions may be taken.

Mr. H. D. Calvert, in seconding, stated that the system of standardisation was wrong. The grades should be "special," "standard," and "blemished": at present slightly blemished fruit was included with the standard grade; the "blemished" grade should provide for 100 per cent. blemished. The branding regulations caused unnecessary expenditure.

At the suggestion of Mr. Piggott, the motion was altered to read.

That the regulations and system of inspection between the States be uniform. Carried.

A further resolution was carried as follows:—

That all fees charged for inspection of fruit be reduced to the bare cost incurred by inspection.

Mr. H. D. Calvert then moved—

That the Commonwealth brand be eliminated, and that the grades be special, standard and third grade, the third grade to consist of 100 per cent. blemished.

Mr. P. H. Thomas—Under the Commonwealth regulations for this season the term "one bushel" is eliminated.

In the discussion that followed the necessity was emphasised for interstate grading and branding to conform to the Commonwealth standards.

The motion was deferred.

## Resolutions of Sympathy.

Conference adopted a resolution of sympathy with Mr. V. R. McNab (President Victorian Fruitgrowers' Central Association), and Mrs. McNab in the illness of the latter.

A resolution of sympathy with the relatives of the late Mr. J. R. Warren was carried, by delegates respectfully standing, after appreciative reference had been made to Mr. Warren's useful career, and labors on behalf of the fruit industry.

## Agenda Committee.

An agenda committee was appointed to go through the items on the agenda paper, and to originate any new motions.



**Experimental Shipments.**

Mr. Ray (N.S.W.) moved—

That the Federal Government be requested to assist in financing experimental shipments either of new varieties to existing markets, or shipments to new markets overseas.

Mr. Ray said the resolution was self-explanatory, but he referred in particular to the export of Ohanez Grapes from the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas, where a new export trade was being pioneered, and growers should be guaranteed at least out of pocket expenses.

Mr. H. S. Wark (N.S.W.) seconded.

Mr. Lang (Vic.) said that growers were utilising the experimental chambers on the Commonwealth Government Bay liners; if the fruit arrived unsound no freight was paid.

Mr. R. Fowler (South Australia) stated that similar action was being taken in South Australia in sending fruit from the large collection at the Government Experiment Orchard at Blackwood.

Mr. F. Wakefield said that results obtained from small experimental chambers were not only valueless, but misleading. There was yet much to learn in shipping fruit. The work bristled with technicalities, and could only be satisfactorily undertaken by trained scientists. Growers should approach the Bureau of Science and Industry.

The motion was carried.

**Export Bounties.**

Mr. H. S. Wark (N.S.W.) moved—

That the Government be asked to assist in financing shipments of all fresh fruits overseas by the institution of some form of bounty or insurance.

Mr. Ray seconded.

Mr. Murdoch (Tas.) opposed. Conference should ask for a reduction in freight rather than for a bounty.

Mr. F. H. Burbury (Vic.) spoke of the possible abuse of an all risks' insurance.

After further discussion the motion was altered to read—

That the Federal Government be asked to subsidise the freight on fruit to the United Kingdom.

The resolution, as amended, was carried.

**Interstate Trade.**

Mr. H. D. Calvert (Tas.) moved—

That in the transport of fruit from State to State, where necessary, it shall be in cool or well ventilated chambers or cars, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to railways and shipping companies engaged in the Interstate trade.

The mover stated that at present much damage was done by stowing fruit too closely in ships' chambers, and through lack of proper ventilation in ship's holds and railway trucks. Big improvements were necessary.

Mr. Murdoch seconded the resolution, which was carried.

**Consignees' Numbers.**

Mr. Wark (N.S.W.) moved—

That the Federal Government be asked to issue regulations making it imperative that the consignees' number be branded on cases in lieu of consignees' brand.

Mr. Goodhew seconded pro forma.

In the interesting discussion which followed, delegates stated that whilst in favor of numbers instead of brands, the "compulsory regulations" might be abused, especially where fruit, instead of being on consignment, had been purchased.

Mr. Frank Walker urged the importance of using numbers instead of brands to save the many delays and misdeliveries.

The motion was altered to read, and unanimously carried, as follows:—

That growers be recommended to brand on their cases the number of the consignee.

**Softwood Cases.**

Mr. Murdoch (Tas.) moved—

That wherever it is necessary to use softwood for fruit cases the full drawback of import duty be allowed.

Mr. J. B. Randall (S.A.) seconded. Whereas Tasmania was fortunate in having sufficient suitable native hardwood, other States, and particularly South Australia, were not so placed. Softwood cases cost 1/6, part of which was duty. It was only reasonable that the duty paid on entry should be refunded when exported again.

Mr. W. J. Allen (N.S.W.) stated that citrus growers were in favor of this resolution.

Mr. Neil Campbell, M.H.A., supported the resolution, which was adopted.

Mr. Randall (S.A.) then moved—

That the Federal Government be asked to reduce the import duty on softwood cases in shooks.

Mr. H. Wicks (S.A.), in seconding the motion, stated that if a large enough order were sent the imported softwood cases could be obtained for the same price as local hardwoods.

Mr. Ray said that Australia was getting short of hardwoods, which could be put to more profitable use than making cases. The dearth of softwoods make it imperative to commence pine plantations to prepare for the future.

The resolution was carried.

**Reduction of Duties.**

Mr. Neil Campbell (Tas.) moved—

That the duty on all tools, machinery and accessories required by primary producers be considerably reduced.

He said that the argument was frequently heard that a certain

amount of protection would encourage local industries. The imposition of the high duties had not achieved the objects for which they were intended. The Customs revenue was leaping up by millions of pounds sterling, which constituted a serious handicap to primary producers. (Hear, hear.) The prices for growers' products had not increased during the past 25 to 30 years, on the other hand the cost of production was tremendously higher. Australia would only be a great nation as her primary industries were made attractive for those engaged in them. (Applause)

Mr. H. D. Calvert seconded.

Mr. J. P. Piggott, M.H.A., supported, stating that present conditions necessitated growers organising on commercial lines.

The resolution was carried.

**Imported Lemons.**

Mr. Wicks (S.A.) moved—

That the duty on imported Lemons be increased to 1½d. per lb.

The mover said that whereas South Australia had large quantities of Lemons offering, they could not be sold because of the importations.

Mr. F. H. Burbury (Vic.) contended that Lemons were imported as a necessity owing to the scarcity of local Lemons during the summer months. Local Lemons were a winter crop, and finished by Christmas. During the months of January, February, March and often April, there would be insufficient Lemons for Melbourne's needs unless Lemons were imported. One grower who objected to the importation had stated that he got 34/- per case before the Italian Lemons came on the market, and then his prices fell to 20/- per case. Buyers wanted Lemons during summer irrespective of where the fruit came from. Italian Lemons, because of quality and keeping powers, commanded a higher price than such of the local Lemons as might be offering. Italian Lemons cost the importers 18/- per case landed. The skins were properly cured, an art so far apparently undeveloped in Australia.

Mr. A. F. Thiele (Vic.) said he would not admit that Italian Lemons were superior to the Australian. On the other hand, ours were better than the imported. In Italy, they had very cheap labor, and could handle the produce with sufficient care in the curing process. Labor difficulties in Australia made it difficult or almost impossible to do the same here. The process was to cut the fruit before it was perfectly ripe, the "curing" being the sweating, or drying of the skins before packing.

Mr. A. F. Furniss (S.A.) supported. South Australian Lemon growers certainly needed protection.



Mr. W. J. Allen (N.S.W.) said that to cure Lemons, it was necessary to pick them very carefully, then to store them, so as to sweat them before packing. With the cheap labour they had in Italy, the fruit was then carefully placed in long hessian bins. If Australian growers were to cure their main crop there would be a demand for them in summer.

Mr. J. M. Ward (Vic.) stated that Australian Lemons were quite equal to the Californian, particularly when cured.

The Honorary Secretary read a letter from Mr. B. S. B. Cook, Secretary of the Victorian Central Citrus Association, supporting the increased duty, but doubting whether the 1½d. per lb. duty would be sufficient, in view of the depreciation of the Italian lire. Mr. Cook further reported that the N.S.W. growers were in favour of increasing the duty.

Mr. Wicks, in closing the debate, said there was no secret in curing Lemons: the fruit must be clipped (not pulled) from the trees, handled like eggs, then stored in a cool shed to "sweat." Thus treated, they would keep for six months. He wished that more growers would do this work.

On putting the resolution, the Chairman declared the motion carried on the voices.

Mr. Campbell (Tas.) then gave notice that at the next session he would move that the motion be recommitted.

On reassembling for the next session, Mr. Campbell moved that the motion relating to increased Lemon duty be recommitted. It might be considered bad form for an Apple grower to move this resolution, but he understood every resolution should be considered on its merits and on the evidence submitted. Conference should be consistent. The present duty was 1d. per lb. (or ¾ per bushel), which, added to the freight should be ample protection. Those in favor of increasing the duty had not given sufficient reasons to justify same.

Mr. Murdoch (Tas.) seconded the resolution, on principle. Conference was asking for free trade and protection in one breath.

Mr. Wark (N.S.W.) supported the resolution for recommitment of the motion. Conference would stultify its usefulness by carrying conflicting resolutions. He was in favour of total prohibition of the importation of citrus fruits because of the danger of introducing new diseases, but not in favour of increasing the duty.

Mr. Piggott (Tas.) said that if Australia could grow sufficient of their fruit at the right price, it was not inconsistent to ask for the duty. The Governments had developed policies for protecting secondary industries: why not protect a primary industry?

The motion for recommitment was carried.

Mr. Wicks (S.A.) then moved again his resolution requesting an increase of the duty on Lemons to 1½d. per lb. Australia could grow enough Lemons for home requirements, and for export if necessary. Yet we permitted Italian Lemons to flood the market, whilst the locally-grown fruit could not be sold. The Adelaide merchants would not purchase local Lemons to compete with the Lemons which they had imported. He had seen local Lemons offered at 6/- a bushel, but the merchants would not buy them because of their commitments in regard to the Italian importations. Tons of local Lemons were rotting under the trees.

A Delegate: "Yet buyers will pay three times as much for Italian Lemons."

Mr. Wicks: "The imported Lemon is not one bit better than the Australian Lemon."

A Delegate: "Is there an off season?"

Mr. Wicks: "Yes, during January, February and March, but our spring crop can be cured and kept for six months."

Mr. Piggott: "Are there plenty of local Lemons to supply the needs?"

Mr. Wicks: "Yes. Growers are selling scores of tons to the factories for what they could get, say from £5 to £7 a ton."

Mr. Piggott said he would support the increased duty. He had known American Apples to come on to the Australian market and bring 25/- a case, when for the local Apples the growers could not get 20/- a case.

Mr. Burbury said he approved of protecting a primary industry, but one had to be fair to the consumer: it was because of the scarcity of local Lemons in Victoria that buyers forced the importation from abroad. During the winter months quantities of Lemons went to waste, but if local growers knew the art of curing they did not practise it. With the present landed cost of the Italian Lemons at 18/- per case, he doubted if an additional 1/8 per case would help the local growers.

Mr. Campbell said he would prefer to vote for total prohibition during certain months rather than for increasing the duty.

Mr. Fowler pointed out that no reason had been given why the duty should not be increased.

Mr. Randall stated that he would support the resolution.

Mr. Ray said that if the spring crop of Lemons were taken off quickly, it was possible to get a second crop. Growers should cure the fruit for sale in the summer.

In replying and closing the debate, Mr. Wicks stated that in the Adelaide market four merchants controlled the position with regard to supplying Lemons to the other States. Thus if stocked up with Italian Lemons they would not purchase from the local grower.

The resolution was put by the Chairman, there being both "Ayes" and "Noes" in the response.

"The 'Ayes' have it," stated the Chairman, in declaring the resolution carried.

#### Export on Canned Pears.

Mr. G. W. Peart (Vic.) moved—

That this Conference requests the Minister for Customs to exercise his prerogative to increase the quota allowed for export in canned Pears under the Bounty Scheme to two-thirds of the total pack.

Mr. Piggott, in seconding, stated that owing to the quantity of Pears canned it seemed that there was too much being kept in Australia, and that same should be exported, being careful to keep sufficient for Australian requirements, but not sufficient to have a carry over against next year's pack.

The resolution was carried.

#### Citrus Diseases.

Mr. Ray moved—

That this Conference urges the total prohibition of the importation of citrus fruit and trees, except for propaganda purposes under strict quarantine, owing to the danger of the introduction of further diseases.

Mr. Ray stated that diseases which appeared insignificant in another country, might prove very harmful here. For instance, the Cottony Cushion Scale was never a menace here, but when introduced into California, away from its natural enemies, great harm was done. Finally a parasite for this pest was introduced into California from Australia. Already there was an embargo against the importation of Apples and Pears from other countries where Fire Blight was known.

Mr. Goodhew (N.S.W.) seconded.

Mr. Wark said that this was not a matter of tariff duty, but of protection from disease. New varieties were absolutely necessary, but diseases could be brought in on the plants and stems of fruit.

Mr. Ray agreed to amend his motion deleting the words "fruit and." In this form the resolution was carried.

Mr. Ray then moved, and Mr. Wark seconded—

That this Conference urges the total prohibition of citrus fruit owing to the danger of introducing diseases from countries in which diseases exist which are not at present in Australia.

After further discussion, an amendment was carried, on the motion of Messrs. Lang and Campbell, that a sub-committee consisting of the Government experts be asked to report at the Thursday evening session on





#### AUSTRALIAN CONFERENCE OF FRUIT GROWERS AT HOBART IN MAY.

(1) The President (Hon. L. M. Shoobridge) welcomes the Hon. Secretary (Mr. R. E. Boardman). (2) Delegates inspecting export Apples on Hobart wharf. (3) Col. J. H. Lang, Hon. H. D. Calvert, M.L.C., Mr. J. P. Piggott, M.H.A. (4) Group of delegates. (5) S.S. "Berwickshire" at Hobart wharf. (6) Inspecting Tasmanian export fruit in the shed on wharf.—Messrs. J. B. Randall (S.A.), A. F. Thiele (Vic.), R. Fowler (S.A.), and G. W. Peart (Vic.) are seen with two inspectors. (7) Group of delegates and local residents at Franklin. (8) Messrs. Ragless, Randall and Fowler (S.A.). (9) A halt by the wayside. (10) Messrs. Wakefield (Tas.), Rowlands (Q'land), Thomas (Tas.), and Peart (Vic.) entering the Conference Chamber. (11) Messrs. Burbury (Vic.), Tilling and Furniss (S.A.) (12) At the Conference.—Messrs. Walker (T.), Thiele (Vic.), Goodhew, Allen and Wark (N.S.W.).

Several of these pictures were kindly provided by the "Leader."



the possibility of the introduction of fruit diseases at present unknown in Australia.

#### Immature Oranges.

Mr. Wicks (S.A.) moved—

That this Conference requests the State Government to introduce legislation or regulations designed to prevent the marketing of immature Oranges and Mandarins.

Mr. Wicks said that some Oranges turned colour in April or May, but the fruit was absolutely sour and unpalatable, causing disgust amongst buyers. It should be a punishable offence to market Oranges which did not contain a defined amount of sugar.

Mr. Goodhew seconded the motion, which was carried.

#### Brown Spot.

On the motion of Messrs. Ray and Wark, it was decided—

That the Federal Government be requested to institute a thorough scientific investigation of the Brown Spot on citrus and Passion-fruit.

The Secretary read a paper prepared for the Conference by Mr. W. M. Carne, Government Botanist and Plant Pathologist of the West Australian Government, dealing with the "Leaf Spot" on citrus fruit. It was decided to send a letter of appreciation and thanks to Mr. Carne for his paper. (This paper was published in May "Fruit World.—Editor.)

#### Uniform Fruit Case.

Mr. J. B. Randall moved, and Mr. Wicks seconded, that this Conference endeavour to make the Standard Case Act in respect to measurements and capacity uniform throughout the States.

A lengthy discussion ensued, in which particulars relating to the Case Act in the several States were mentioned, and it was finally decided to ask Mr. Randall to submit his motion in an amended form.

#### Standardisation Board.

Mr. Campbell moved—

That this Conference recommends to the Minister for Customs that a Board be set up under the Commerce Act for the purpose of reviewing the export regulations, members of such Board to be bone fide fruitgrowers.

Mr. Campbell said that it might not be necessary to alter the standards, but on the other hand conditions might arise when alterations were mutually beneficial. He suggested that the Board consist of one export fruitgrower from each State.

Mr. F. Walker seconded.

Mr. Piggott considered that the proposal would involve unnecessary duplication.

After discussion, Mr. Campbell agreed on the suggestion of Mr. Lang to amend his motion as follows:—

That this Conference recommends to the Minister for Customs that the Apple and Pear representatives on the Australian Fruit Council be called

together to review the grading regulations for these fruits at the request of the Advisory Board of any State.

The motion, in its amended form, was carried.

#### Address by Minister for Agriculture.

The Hon. J. Belton, M.H.A., Minister for Agriculture, addressed the Conference, heartily welcoming the delegates, and emphasising the value of the Department of Agriculture and research work. A hearty vote of thanks was carried to the Minister.

#### Brown Heart in Apples.

Mr. F. Wakefield gave an address dealing with his investigations into the refrigeration and carriage of fruit overseas. He explained in detail the causes of and remedy for "brown heart" in Apples. "Brown heart" was definitely due to suffocation or bad ventilation, and had nothing whatever to do with temperature. He hoped to continue his studies in relation to "bitter pit."

A very hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Wakefield.

On the motion of Messrs. Lang and Wicks, it was decided—

That the work being conducted by Mr. Wakefield be commended to the Federal and State Governments, and that they be asked that sufficient funds be made available for its continuance.

#### Fruit Juices.

Mr. H. Wicks (S.A.) moved—

That this Conference ask the Federal Government to amend the Act in respect to the manufacture and sale of fruit juices as follows:—

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to use in any manner whatsoever the name of any fruit or use any form, emblem, or illustration of a fruit, on containers or holders of any class or character, containing any beverage purporting to consist of fruit juice, unless such beverage is composed of not less than 75 per cent. of the pure juice of the fruit named or illustrated on such container or package, and in addition to said 75 per cent. of pure fruit juice, there may be added some necessary but harmless preservative, and sweetening ingredient, the latter being equal in strength and purity to pure sugar.

(b) For the purpose of this Act fruit juice or juices manufactured, sold, or delivered for beverage purposes, shall be deemed adulterated if the same contain more than 25 per cent. of anything else other than the said preservative and sweetening compound in said beverage beside the juice of the fruit or fruits of which it is claimed or represented in any way that said beverage consists.

Mr. Wicks explained that the foregoing was a copy of an Act in force in U.S.A., which was working well. At the present time synthetic cordials were on the market, some of which contained only 10 per cent. of

fruit juice, the balance of 90 per cent. being other properties harmful or otherwise. If pure fruit juice were used, it would mean a large increase of the sale of fruit to the benefit of both producer and consumer.

Mr. Ragless seconded.

In support, Mr. Piggott stated that adulterated compounds were being imported from abroad. Preservatives and chemicals were being used in the making up of drinks which were alleged to be fruit products.

Mr. Goodhew suggested that there should be a Federal Pure Fruit Act, as some of the State Acts were now in conflict with each other.

The resolution was carried.

#### Arbitration Court.

Mr. J. H. Lang moved—

That in view of the varying conditions as pertaining to the fruit industry in the different States, this meeting of Australian Fruitgrowers strongly urges that all matters connected with it be exempt from the Federal Arbitration Court, and left to State Control.

Mr. Lang stated that the Conference might be considered to be beating its head against a brick wall in dealing with this matter, but still it is necessary to be persistent on such a vitally important topic.

Mr. A. F. Thiele seconded the motion.

The Chairman stated that the Arbitration Court in relation to the fruit industry, had utterly failed.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Messrs. Lang and Wicks it was then decided—

That this Conference of Australian Fruitgrowers affirms that in the constitution of all Wages Boards dealing with any matters pertaining to the fruit industry, the growers should have direct representation.

The Chairman suggested that the proposed Wages Board might consist of three employers, three employees and three men to represent the consumers, thus having a Board of nine to avoid unequal voting.

The resolution was carried.

#### Advertising Fruit.

The Hon. Secretary reported that the work being accomplished in Victoria by the Victorian Railways Department, as well as the advertising campaign to sell canned fruits, were successful.

Mr. Lang submitted a booklet showing the methods by which Railway Companies (under private control) in England, were assisting in the direct sale of produce from producers to consumer.

Several delegates reported on the successful advertising campaign conducted by the Railway Department in their States.

A resolution was adopted, on the motion of Messrs. Lang and Wicks, thanking the Railway Department in the several States where fruit advertising campaigns had been conducted,



and suggesting that similar work be done in the Railway Department in other States which had not so far conducted such advertising campaigns.

#### Pomological Committee.

The President reported that the Pomological Committee had investigated specimens of fruit and discussed matters relating to fruit tree stocks. Growers generally were not taking sufficient interest in the work of the Committee. Growers apparently did not realise the important work conducted by the Committee in selecting the best commercial varieties from the endless varieties which had been brought forward, many of which were of no commercial value. One suggestion has been made—that the fruit experts should arrange for the collection of fruits in season in the respective States and invite growers interested to inspect same. He believed that a Royal Horticultural Society of Australia should be formed with a paid secretary, and he hoped that a satisfactory scheme would be brought forward at the next Conference.

Mr. Wicks stated that if fruit-growers realised the work that has been accomplished, an annual subscription of 10/- or £1 would be readily forthcoming. With a membership of 1,000, very useful work could be done. It was now necessary to import many new varieties. The work of raising new varieties should not be left to haphazard means, and certainly could not be conducted effectively by private growers. A responsible committee, however, could co-operate with the Government authorities in this matter.

Mr. Ward stated that much valuable work remains to be done, especially in the way of raising new varieties in Australia. Not only with regard to Apples, but also in respect of citrus, stone fruits and berries. Many of our leading varieties came from America. The Pomological Committee should test new varieties and give an independent opinion before growers were induced to plant largely. The Allington Pippin had come from New Zealand with a flourish of trumpets, and was largely planted. Now no one would plant it, it being a very poor variety in Tasmania.

The report was adopted.

#### Reafforestation.

On the motion of Messrs. Goodhew and Wicks, it was decided—

That this Conference is in favor of the vigorous policy of reafforestation in the various States, owing to the shortage of timber for fruit case making.

#### Black Spot on Apples.

Mr. Piggott moved—

That this Conference has pleasure in putting on record the appreciation of the timely action of the Federal Government in amending the Apple grading regulations to meet the abnormal conditions of the Australian Apple crop.

He said that between 700,000 and 800,000 cases were being shipped from Tasmania, of which 85,000 cases were marked "blemished." Tasmania had no desire to ship inferior fruit, and the resolution only aimed at thanking the Minister for drafting a grade under which slightly blemished fruit from any State be shipped. Tasmania has been badly hit this season with "black spot." One grower, whose usual crop is 2,300 cases, was shipping under 300 cases this year. The rest was lying on the ground.

A Delegate: It is a pity that a lot more have not done the same.

Mr. Piggott stated that cables indicated that the general quality of the fruit was better than expected, and that prices for Tasmanian fruit had been higher than that from the other States.

Mr. James Murdoch, in seconding the motion, said that he had not seen much of the fruit which was being exported. If it were as bad as some delegates had informed him, he did not want to see it. Tasmania had no desire to send blemished fruit, but the strict observance of the original grading regulations would have been very hard on many growers this season. Australians, and particularly public men, had an unfortunate habit of decrying Australian products. If there were a market in England for the fruit Tasmania had to sell, why should it not be exported?

Mr. Randall said he regretted that the motion had been brought on. Tasmania had received the Conference very courteously, and he was sorry that this note of discord had now been introduced. He held strong opinions on this subject, and was convinced that it was one of the gravest mistakes ever made by the Federal Government. (Hear, hear.) "I would rather have held my tongue," stated Mr. Randall, "but as I am a living man, I am convinced that a very grave error has been committed, not only for the other States, but for Tasmania as well. I have in my pocket Apples taken from your special grades. These should not have been permitted to go, even in the plain grade."

Continuing, Mr. Randall stated that if we were to keep up the good name of our fruit, we must grade according to size and quality, and have such standards as would bear comparison with our competitors. American fruit which had come to Australia was uniform in its respective grades, and the first quality was absolutely perfect. We should jealously guard Australia's good name. In looking round the shops in Hobart he had not seen any fruit offered for sale so bad as that which was being exported to England. It was better for the fruit to drop from the trees and rot, rather than be sent overseas. Again, he regretted the subject being brought up. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. H. Lang said he believed that in this matter "the least said

soonest mended." If damage had been done there was no recalling the fruit now, but we could remedy mistakes in the future. He recalled that at Conferences dealing with grading, Tasmania had always asked for a 4th grade. He sympathised with the growers of Tasmania, but it was evident that some of them had not played the game, and that much fruit had gone forward which should not have passed the inspectors. He did not think it was a payable proposition for the growers themselves to ship this inferior fruit. In the matter of fruitgrowing and marketing, the instruction should be commenced right at the orchard as effective education there was better than all the regulations. Had he known of the bad quality fruit going forward he would not have approved of the relaxing of the regulations. He suggested the motion be withdrawn.

The President stated that Tasmania would probably suffer through the relaxing of the regulations. He suggested that the mover withdraw his resolution, as he would not expect any fruitgrower who had any regard for the good name of his country to support it. He was very jealous for Australia's good name.

Mr. Piggott said that by his resolution the Conference was asked to approve of the regulation, not the sending of inferior fruit.

On the motion of Messrs. Walker and Lang, an amendment was adopted that the question be deferred until the end of the session when the results would be to hand.

On behalf of Mr. H. D. Calvert, Mr. Piggott moved for discussion—

That this Conference recommends for the consideration of the Federal Government the amending of the export regulations to permit of another grade being added to allow a 100 per cent. Apples and Pears not seriously blemished with "black spot" or other superficial blemishes.

Following, as it did, upon the foregoing discussion, and there being more business before the chair waiting to be dealt with before the Conference closed, the resolution lapsed for want of a seconder.

#### Fruitgrowers and Arbitration.

At the suggestion of Mr. A. J. Honey, Mr. H. Wark moved—

That the matter of arbitration defence be one of the functions of the Australian Conference of Fruitgrowers, and that a Committee to be known as the Federal Arbitration Advisory Committee be appointed to consist of two representatives from each State, such representatives to be selected by the affiliated Associations in their respective territories.

Mr. A. F. Thiele seconded pro forma.

Mr. Honey explained that if the spirit of this resolution were carried out the Australian Fruitgrowers' Association would have sufficient funds to conduct arbitration proceedings and for other purposes. It would



solve the Association's problems regarding finance. At the same time it would concentrate the efforts of the growers who were cited before the Arbitration Court, and enable the cases to be efficiently and economically conducted, saving much effort and expense that were at the present time wasted.

Delegates took the view that this resolution clashed with a previous one requesting the exclusion of fruit-growers from the Arbitration Court. The motion was lost.

#### Branding.

Mr. Piggott moved—

That this Conference recommends for the consideration of the State Governments where legislation is in existence with regard to sizes of Apple and Pear cases (where it is provided that the cases must be branded so as to show the maker's name—or, in other words, what is known as the guarantee brand) the rescinding of such regulations as the cost and inconvenience acted very harshly on growers.

Mr. E. H. Thompson stated that the name of the maker and the guarantee of one imperial bushel seemed unnecessary. Branding for export and Interstate should be uniform, so that if fruit was shut out from an overseas boat, it could be sent to Interstate markets. Instead of the necessity for branding cases, inspectors should measure same, and where the cases were incorrect, the cases could then be stopped.

Mr. Lang said that the bushel guarantee brand was a farce—the grower's name being on the case it should be sufficient if he were made responsible. He had a case of Pears condemned in Sydney because the maker's guarantee was not on the case. The fruit was packed in to a branded case, and packed out evenly, the original case being up to the correct size.

The motion was carried.

#### Grape Growers and National Council.

On the motion of Messrs. Randall and Ragless it was decided—

That this Conference recommends the Federal Fruit Council to make an appointment of representatives of Grape growers from all the States on that Council.

#### Research Stations.

On the motion of Messrs. Randall and Goodhew it was decided—

That this Conference approves of the establishment of Research Stations in the several States to investigate fruit diseases and to test stocks and other matters.

#### Plant Quarantine Station.

On the motion of Messrs. Randall and Goodhew it was decided to reaffirm the resolution carried at the previous Conference—

That this Conference recommends the Federal Quarantine Department to conduct suitable quarantine stations for the purpose of importing plants and seeds in quarantine for distribution when found clean.

#### Fruit and Sugar Industries.

The Honorary Secretary, Mr. R. E. Boardman, read a paper on the fruit industry.

After an interesting discussion supporting the views expressed, the following resolution was carried—

That this Conference, recognising the severe disabilities placed upon the fruit industry by the long continued control of sugar, requests that Government control and the import embargo cease at the earliest moment without any further increase in the Tariff duty.

A vote of thanks was carried to the Secretary for his address.

#### Next Conference.

Mr. Rowlands (Q.), on behalf of the Queensland Committee of Direction, invited the next Conference to meet in Brisbane.

The invitation was accepted with applause.

#### Office-Bearers.

The following office-bearers were elected:—

President, Mr. W. Ranger.

Vice-President, Brig.-Gen. Heane.

State Representatives—(Vic.), Mr. J. H. Lang; (N.S.W.), Brig.-Gen. Heane; (S.A.), Mr. J. Donaldson; (Q'land), Mr. W. Ranger; (W.A.), Mr. A. T. Booth; (Tas.), Hon. L. M. Shoobridge, M.L.C.; Honorary Secretary, Mr. R. E. Boardman.

### THE CONFERENCE ON ITS SOCIAL SIDE.

#### Huon and Channel Districts Visited.

The arrangements made for entertaining the delegates were heartily and efficiently carried out. On the day prior to the opening of the Conference, cars were courteously provided, and delegates were shown over the various places of interest around the beautiful city of Hobart.

On Monday, the 28th April, the President (Hon. L. M. Shoobridge, M.L.C.), tendered a welcome dinner to the delegates and visitors, at the Imperial Hotel. This was esteemed, and hearty cheers were given in acknowledgment of the President's courtesy.

After devoting the whole of Monday (day and evening) to business, a pleasant break in the proceedings was provided in devoting the whole of Tuesday, April 29th, to a trip through the Huon and Channel districts. Morning tea was kindly provided at Franklin, and the opportunity was then taken by several speakers to welcome the delegates. They explained the vagaries and damage caused by "black spot." The Warden of the Huon municipality, Cr. G. C. Frankcomb, welcomed the delegates.

Amongst the other people present were Councillors S. McIntosh, E. J. Freeman, B. A. Watson, H. D. Calvert, D. E. Ryan and N. B. Barnett.

Mr. N. B. Barnett detailed the careful manner in which spraying operations had been conducted, but which were of no avail in the very unusual season through which they had passed. His object was to convince the visitors of the necessity which existed for relaxing the export regulations this season.

Mr. D. E. Ryan said that the Huon municipality produced approximately 2,000,000 bushels of Apples annually. He hoped the Conference would support the idea of doing away with any unnecessary branding. He further urged that as Tasmania and Victoria shipped the bulk of the Apples overseas, these States should be given more representation on the National Fruit Council than the States which shipped little or no Apples.

Morning tea was enjoyed, and cheers given for the local Committee. The party then motored to Cygnet for lunch. A view was obtained of Port Cygnet, where interstate steamers call. An inspection was made of Mr. R. Harvey's Apple evaporating works, where at the same place, wood-wool was seen in the process of manufacture. After inspecting the Cygnet Cool Stores, where there is a capacity for 40,000 cases of fruit, the party motored home via the Channel, passing through Woodbridge, Margate, Kingston and Brown's River. The outing was much enjoyed, keen appreciation being expressed, as well as the hope that on future occasions the Huon district would be free from the devastation of the "black spot" fungus.

#### The Derwent Valley Trip.

On Thursday, May 1st, there was an all day trip to the Derwent Valley. The party went by river steamer to New Norfolk, enjoying the delightful views which could be obtained from the famous waterway. Lunch was provided at the Bush Hotel, a welcome being expressed by the Warden and Councillors. Motor cars were then provided to convey the party through Bushy Park to Glenora.

This district is noted for its hop products as well as for its general farming and fruitgrowing. Of late it appears fruitgrowing has declined in that locality, the producers finding it more profitable to devote their time to hop growing and cattle raising. The fertility of the soil, the beauty of the surroundings and the general prosperity of the homesteads, were warmly commented upon by the visitors.

From New Norfolk, the party returned to town by motor car and by train.

#### Local Industries Visited.

The visit to the chocolate and sweet manufacturing works of Messrs. Cadbury-Fry-Pascall Ltd. was



keenly enjoyed. The hygienic method under which the sweets are produced gave a favorable impression.

Delegates were particularly interested in visiting the large fruit-processing works of Messrs. H. Jones & Co. The factory is several acres in extent, and large quantities of fruit are handled for canning and jam making. The various processes, including the can making plant, were noted, also the hygienic methods of preparing canned fruit and jam.

Afternoon tea was served at the charming home of the President, the Hon. L. M. Shoobridge, M.L.C., refreshments being lavishly provided, and visitors found very much to interest them in the delightful garden, where there were noted many shrubs and trees of great beauty. An extensive bush house or fernery, with its splashing fountain, also the rockeries, pergolas, lawns, etc., caused favorable comments.

#### Smoke Social.

In the evening a Smoke Social was held at the Imperial. This proved to be a hearty function. The Hon. L. M. Shoobridge presided. Various toasts were honored, and the speeches were of a bright, witty nature, causing much merriment. At the same time, some thoughtful suggestions were brought forward.

After the loyal toast had been honoured, the toast of the Australian Fruit Industry, coupled with the names of Col. Lang and Mr. R. E. Boardman, both of whom suitably replied, was honored at the instance of the President.

#### Presentation to Mr. Shoobridge.

A pleasing interlude at the Smoke Social was the presentation by Col. Lang on behalf of the delegates and visitors to the Hon. L. M. Shoobridge, M.L.C.

The presentation took the form of a handsome rose bowl. In making the presentation, Col. Lang stated that Mr. Shoobridge was affectionately known as "the father of the fruit industry of Australia." The presentation was made amidst hearty and continued applause.

On behalf of the delegates and visitors, Col. Lang also handed to Mr. A. J. Honey, a handsome fountain pen in acknowledgment of his valued services.

The other toasts included our visitors (responded to by visiting delegates), and Parliament (responded to by the State Attorney-General, Mr. Ogilvie).

Another toast was the Press, proposed by Mr. W. J. McWilliams and responded to by Mr. H. Alston.

The singing of the National Anthem and "Auld Lang Syne" brought to a conclusion one of the most valuable instructive and entertaining Conferences ever held. Delegates expressed themselves in terms of warm appreciation in referring to the whole of the arrangements which had been made for their comfort and convenience.

## The Sugar Position as it Affects the Fruit Industry.

A Paper Read at the Australian Conference of Fruitgrowers.

(By R. E. Boardman)

The sugar industry has received preferential treatment to the detriment of the fruit industry.

Government control of sugar is unwieldy and inelastic.

Fruitgrowers' sales to housewives and factories have heavily declined. The local and export markets for jam have been crippled.

Justice can be meted out to the fruit industry without harming the sugar industry.

Factories should be permitted to use "mill white" instead of the refined sugar.

**D**URING THE PAST FEW YEARS fruit producers have consistently directed attention to the hardships inflicted on them owing to undue preference being given to sugar producers.

By the expenditure of large sums of money the sugar producers, and more particularly the sugar refiners, have carried out big propaganda campaigns in an endeavour to justify their position.

Being organised, and having their advertising department capably conducted the sugar producers can at any time command public attention, often labouring particular points, and giving minor matters the importance of major ones.

Many hard things have been written and said about those who have stood up for the fruit industry in relation to sugar, but surely a matter of this kind can be looked at dispassionately in an endeavour to do justice to all concerned.

The sugar industry is established, and has been the means of developing a portion of Queensland, giving employment to labour and providing the means for the profitable investment of capital.

The suggestion that the fruitgrowers, in seeking for the equitable adjustment of what has been, and still is, a grievous burden, are desirous of abolishing the sugar industry, is one of the most unworthy that has been enunciated by propagandists.

What are the major facts?

That sugar was first controlled as a war measure by the Federal Government.

Government Control is Unwieldy.

Government control of industry is at the best cumbersome, unwieldy, expensive, metallic and inelastic.

Towards the close of the war, when representatives of the fruit industry urged that sugar should be imported, their representations were rejected: but later events proved that our information was correct, and the Government subsequently lost very large sums of money through buying at the top of the market, instead of taking the prudent business course of laying in stocks before the prices rose. This loss had to be recouped by the Government charging a very high price over an extended period.

Although the foregoing is stated in a few brief sentences, the period over which the operations extended was of several years' duration, and during that period the fruit processing factories were placed at a great disadvantage, because of the uncertainty which arose in the course of trading in relation to the many factors—supplies, deliveries, prices, rebates, discounts, settlements, claims.

As with Arbitration awards, as many fruitgrowers know to their cost, difficulties arise not simply because of the high wages, but because of the "conditions" of the award. Similarly as regards sugar, not only had it been a question of high price, but the Government "conditions" were harassing.

The control being in Governmental hands, prompt decisions were not forthcoming.

#### Crippling the Factories.

Added to this was the fact that the overseas trade in jam and canned fruit was seriously crippled, it being impossible to quote on forward business, because of the disabilities as regards sugar control conditions, and the local trade in jam decreased to an alarming extent.

The difficulties were accentuated at the period prior to the ripening of the summer fruits—the very time when relief would have been welcomed—all of which caused a feeling of uncertainty and prevented what should have been healthy business development.

There was also uncertainty as to how long the sugar prices were to remain a stated price, and it was not a business proposition for jam to be prepared with sugar at a high price when that price might drop at a later date—not announced—leaving high priced sugar in the tins of jam and preserved fruits on grocers' shelves.

At one stage sugar at a certain price was used for the early fruits, choice berries, etc., and subsequently, during the season a rise was announced leaving the Quinces and Melons to be processed with sugar at



a higher figure, which would have caused a great anomaly in prices for the finished article. This caused great wastage of fruit.

Several factories went into liquidation, and it is well known that others made very heavy losses.

I know it will be urged that other factors were operating. That is true, but it would be foolish not to recognise the tremendous difficulties caused by the inequitable sugar position. Whatever economic factors were in evidence during the time of which I speak, they were accentuated by the disadvantages of the sugar control.

There is nothing like the influence of deathly uncertainty to check business enterprise, leaving business men with no option but to operate on a hand-to-mouth basis.

At one stage, when sugar propagandists issued their academic and doctrinaire statements, they pointed gleefully to the fact that the factories, whilst complaining of the sugar prices, had put up a very considerable pack of jam and canned fruits, and stating that this showed conclusively that the factories were saying one thing and doing another.

But the shallowness of that argument was seen at once when it was pointed out that the carry over was abnormal: i.e., the fruit was processed, but not sold.

Arguments of various kinds have been brought forward to show that the price of sugar has not harmed the fruit industry. Yet the sugar propagandists have carefully directed their heavy artillery on the fact that there is but little sugar in canned fruit.

But what of the fact that for the main part the factories which do the canning are those which make jam? Thus, an organisation needing for example 10,000 tons of sugar for its trade, has to deal with

#### **the sugar problem**

as such, without finessing as to how much is to go into canned fruit, and how much into jam.

#### **Some outstanding facts.**

Here are some outstanding facts. The price for sugar is roughly double that at which it was obtainable pre-war.

The price for fruit is considerably less than pre-war, and this despite the fact that production costs have increased by 100 per cent.

Sugar lands are booming whilst orchards are at a discount.

Sugar, at first controlled as a war measure, is still under the aegis of Government, although the war ended nearly six years ago.

Sugar producers have been assured of fixed and payable prices. Fruit producers and the public generally are at the mercy of current economic conditions. Is this preferential treatment or is it not?

The policy of a white Australia is, I believe, generally endorsed by the Australian public. It has been suggested that those who have protested

against the inequality of sugar control are not true to National sentiment. But I submit that the question of a White Australia has nothing whatever to do with the subject now before us, quite apart from the fact that much sugar production is now in the hands of thrifty Chinese and Italians.

#### **Two Vital Points.**

Accepting the fact that sugar can be produced by white labor, and the fact that Australians generally are prepared to pay more for the sugar on that account, two big matters are involved.

(1) That the price should be reasonable, and not arbitrarily fixed by the sugar industry without due regard to other interests involved. Certainly the fruit industry should be consulted.

(2) That in any case the fruit industry, which is vitally interested in sugar, should not be placed at a disadvantage.

Now with regard to the first point. It will be remembered that the last Royal Commission, after going exhaustively into details of production, manufacture etc., recommended that the price to the grower should be raised from £21 to £22 per ton, an increase of £1 per ton. In bringing this matter before the House of Representatives, the then Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes, asked members to ignore the report of the Royal Commission, and to increase the price to £30/6/8 per ton. An increase of £9/6/8 per ton.

The Royal Commission cost the taxpayers many thousands of pounds, yet in one moment the work of that Commission was scrapped.

How are we to get at finality in these matters if a responsible body be treated with such contempt? And why was the price fixed at £30/6/8? Why was it not £30/6/9 or £30/6/7, or say at £25? It seems evident that political considerations were taken notice of by the then Prime Minister, and that some wire pulling had been done.

In regard to the second point, viz. the fruit industry should not be penalised by preferential treatment of the sugar industry, the justice of this needs no stressing.

To visualise this it will only be necessary to reverse the positions. If the safety and development of the sugar industry were dependent upon the quantity purchased by the fruit industry, I am certain there would have been a big outcry from our Queensland friends if the fruit industry adopted a selfish policy of safeguarding its interests careless of the harm inflicted on others.

#### **Attitude of Cane Growers.**

It may be worth mentioning just here that cane growers have shown more consideration and a spirit of conciliation than the refiners. Cane growers have benefited by the control of sugar, and believe in its continuance, but they have been willing to meet fruitgrowers in Conference to

discuss matters. Cane growers have their own Association,—the United Cane Growers Association, which is a distinct body from the Australian Sugar Producers Association, in which if my information be correct, the sugar refiners have a very considerable say.

#### **Mill-white Sugar for Factories?**

When the cane growers came South to discuss their problems with fruit growers, one suggestion which looked like meeting with success was that Australian mill-white (or unrefined) sugar should be made available to factories without the necessity for it to go through the final process of refining.

Beyond the suggestion however, and the discussion of preliminaries, no progress was made.

Certainly the Australian Sugar Producers' Association has been most assiduous in publicly asserting that for the jam and canning trade, the only sugar which is satisfactory is the refined quality, and this in the face of the practical experience of canners and jam makers in the Australian States, not excepting Queensland.

This is not a question of "where doctors disagree, who shall decide?" but a matter of placing the experience of practical men alongside the statement of a theorist and partisan.

Further, during the time of the sugar shortage when the Commonwealth Government imported large quantities of sugar (at a high price) from Java and elsewhere, the only sugar for a time available was Java white, and this was used (as before) successfully in the making of jam and canned fruit. In fact, much of the then so called "Java white" was inferior and even yellow. Yet it was used successfully in preserving fruit.

For many years, Australian manufacturers of jam and canned fruit have imported "Java white" sugar, and used it extensively in processing fruit.

#### **That Nine-year Embargo.**

Early in the war when the Commonwealth Government took charge of the sugar, an embargo was placed on importations, this embargo having been in force for about nine years. Fruitgrowers and manufacturers have repeatedly asked for the right to import sugar when the World's parity is low, paying the duty and to receive a refund of the duty when the sugar was exported in manufactured form. It is only to be expected that purchases would be made when the price was favourable; yet although many other articles of food are imported, the one article on which an embargo is placed is sugar, thus singling out a particular industry for preferential treatment.

The present arrangement is that when jam and canned fruits are exported, the sugar content is assessed at the ruling world's parity, and rebates made accordingly.

Yet, as this works out in practise, the English or American parity for



refined sugar is selected, and not the parity for "Java white," the latter being cheaper by several pounds sterling than the American refined; also no consideration is given to the fact that the price should really be based on the figure at which the sugar would have been brought had importations been permitted.

#### Serious Inequalities.

To illustrate; prior to the beginning of the last fruit season, "Java white" sugar was offering at £18 to £20 per ton c. i. f. Melbourne: allowing for a duty of £9/6/8 the price would be about £28 per ton for Australian consumption. Normally, (say ten years ago) had this been imported, used in manufacture and re-exported, the full amount of duty would have been refunded.

But as the matter now stands, Australian sugar has been used in the processing of the crop and on export, instead of calculating at the £20 price, the sugar is charged at £35, thus handicapping the industry to the extent of the £15/- per ton, giving our oversea competitors a tremendous advantage.

In a controversy on this point, the Secretary of the Australian Sugar Producers Association admitted that Java unrefined sugar was recently available at £20/- per ton, and goes on to say "With the duty added, the price landed would be £29/6/8. The price of the Australian article is fixed at £27/-/-."

It needs to be pointed out that this is a crafty statement at which some might stumble. For the price of the Australian "unrefined" is certainly £27/-/-, but there is one difficulty. It cannot be purchased. It is as though a tailor puts a pair of trousers in his window marked at 10/-, and on the prospective customer going in to buy, the shopkeeper said "Yes, Sir, that is my price but the pants are not for sale."

Thus it will be seen that the efforts of the Australian Sugar Producers' Association and the refiners are directed to prevent the fruit industry from receiving sugar in a condition and at a price at which is necessary if the fruit industry is to expand on normal and unfettered lines.

The interests of the fruit industry growers, and manufacturers are co-related: they are interwoven.

#### Housewives and Sugar.

But quite apart from the factories, the housewives are a big factor. We have it on the definite word of the President of the Housewives Association that women are not buying fruit as freely as heretofore because of the high price of sugar. This was especially noticeable a year or two ago. Thus the growers caught it both ways, in reduced quantities both to factories and to housewives, very much good fruit being thus wasted. It was an economic loss.

It must not be forgotten that the duty on sugar is now £9/6/8 per ton, this having been increased from the previous duty of £6/-/- per ton.

When the matter of sugar duty was before the House of Representatives, a strong request came from the sugar refiners asking that the duty on unrefined sugar be further increased, but Parliament refused this request.

#### Sugar Industry Organised.

It may be worth mentioning that the sugar industry is organised from the word "go." The price for labor is fixed, and in this respect the Australian Workers' Union has been effectively active: the price for the cane is fixed on its sugar content at the crushing mills: the work of refining—i. e., the final process is similarly cared for, and as regards the finished product, the Queensland Government has charge under an agreement with the Commonwealth Government, maximum prices to the public being stated, with this proviso, that under these arrangements, an embargo is placed on the importation of sugar from abroad.

It has been suggested that fruit-growers organise their industry on a similar basis. But there is this essential difference, that the one outlet for sugar cane is through the refinery via the crushing mill. Again, the term "fruit" industry is too general, and it is dangerous in a technical matter to use wide generalities.

There are many issues involved which do not come within the ambit of this address.

#### Fixed Prices for Factory Fruit?

Nevertheless, it may be stated that there is a distinct need for growers of jam and canning fruits to organise so that estimates could be prepared of the coming crops, to define grades and qualities, and to offer their fruit in an orderly and united manner. This would enable factories to operate, as far as the fruit is concerned, with more confidence and would save the variations in prices of which growers at present complain. This is entirely a matter for the growers themselves. I have frequently heard it expressed by representative men that if a basis of prices for factory fruit could be established, the better class factories at least would be willing to treat on that basis, thus placing all the factories on a level basis as regards fruit prices, and giving none any undue advantage in this respect.

This however is by the way, and is a constructive thought as regards better organisation amongst the growers.

Earlier in this paper I spoke of some of the major factors affecting the fruit industry in relation to the sugar position.

One outstanding factor in regard to jam and canning fruit, is the evil of sugar control because of its strangle hold.

Growers of jam and canning fruit recognise that when their principal market—the factory—is clogged, hampered, depressed and left in a state of uncertainty, the trade must suffer.

Jam is fruit and sugar,—60 per cent sugar.

In 40,000 cases of jam there would be roughly 600 tons of sugar. Another 20,000 cases would only mean another 300 tons of sugar, say 900 tons of sugar for 60,000 cases of jam which would be two or three times the export trade at present being done in jam from Tasmania. This shows that what would be a small thing from the sugar producers' point of view, would be a big thing for the fruitgrowers.

In a recent public discussion, the Sugar Producers' Association stated that there was a prohibitive duty of 3d. per lb. on jam, and that the sugar industry only had 1d. per lb. duty, but desired it to be increased to 1½d. per lb.

But the principal omissions in this connection were to state that in addition to the sugar duty there is an embargo, and that the 3d. per lb. duty on jam is inoperative, because Australia can take care of its requirements in this matter without the so called protective duty of 3d. per lb. The duty on jam is as inoperative as the duty on wheat.

#### Some Helpful Suggestions.

To summarise, the object of this paper is to present some aspects of sugar control as it affects the fruit industry.

At the expiration of the present agreement the embargo should be lifted, thus giving the fruit industry a chance of breathing more freely.

In the meantime, proper consideration of the needs of the fruit industry should be recognised by the authorities, and hardships should be removed and inequalities rectified.

In quoting the world's parity it is a fair thing to assess this at a price at which the sugar could have been purchased, not when the prices are temporarily increased.

And as regards "Mill-whites," (or unrefined sugar) it should be a fair thing to make this available to the fruit industries at a lower price than the refined article, thus saving many thousands of pounds which would be greatly appreciated by fruitgrowers.

Thus, without inflicting any hardship on the cane grower, much service might be rendered to the important primary industry of fruit-growing, which at all times deserves well of the community, and at the present time stands in need of that spirit of helpfulness to assist in restoring it to its rightful place amongst the important primary industries of Australia.





## Organising Citrus Growers.

Success of the California Fruit-growers' Exchange.

Standardised Products: Packing Houses: Stabilised Marketing.

**T**HE NECESSITY for adequate organisation amongst fruit producers is now recognised.

The brightest example of successful organisation amongst citrus growers is found in U.S.A. The operations of the California Fruitgrowers' Exchange are outlined in the following article. This Exchange has formed the model for other citrus producing centres in U.S.A.—as for instance in Florida.

The basic principle appears to be co-operation amongst growers and harmony between the wholesaler and retailer. In fact, as regards the latter the Exchange has a special department to help the dealer and retailer.

The following article is taken from a booklet issued by the Exchange, entitled, "Fruit Displays that Sell," and runs as follows:—

**T**O-DAY THE CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS' EXCHANGE is marketing the citrus fruits of its 11,000 grower-members on a strictly co-operative non-profit basis.

It is difficult in these times for a business man who is familiar with capital stock organisations which pay dividends at stipulated intervals, to comprehend what a co-operative, non-profit organisation is—or how it functions.

Naturally enough, you question:

"How can any big business be conducted upon a co-operative, non-profit basis?"

Briefly, the Exchange differs from other types of business organisations in that it accumulates no profits and declares no dividends on the business transacted—its business all being conducted on a co-operative plan at absolute cost. Every citrus grower receives all the money his fruit

brings less only the actual cost of selling.

Through the stabilising influence of the Exchange the California citrus industry has been placed upon a sound business basis as compared with the early history of the industry, when a lack of co-operation and systematic marketing methods threatened this important industry with doom.

In the early days rapidly increasing production of Oranges and Lemons taxed the marketing facilities of the small speculative distributors to the limit. As a consequence, these fruits were carelessly handled, irregularly graded, packed in a slipshod manner and shipped indiscriminately to this or that market without any systematic method of distribution.

With such conditions existing the fruit kept poorly, markets were alternately over-supplied or bare, and prices to the consumer were exorbitant. Growers and merchants alike suffered.

A continuance of such conditions would necessarily have forced many growers to abandon their groves, and there would have been few Oranges or Lemons for sale at any price to-day.

With failure stalking beside them the growers met in convention in 1893 to work out their marketing problem among themselves for the mutual benefit of all members of the industry.

Soon packing houses were built by associations of growers in various producing sections to prepare the fruit for market. Plans were adopted for selling this fruit through a central organisation. To-day this centralised co-operative marketing body is known as the California Fruit Growers' Exchange.

All operations of these packing houses and the marketing organisations were conducted at cost. Savings were made in both the cost of packing and marketing, and through their organisations the growers began to work out improved methods

which largely eliminated the losses from decay, and standardised the grades and packs of the fruit. Further economies were made possible through the co-operative purchasing of supplies for the individual associations.

Representatives of the central organisation, the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, were placed in the principal cities of the United States and Canada to facilitate the handling of the growers' fruit.

It was not long before the trade found it much more satisfactory to deal with a central body with representatives on the ground than to negotiate with a scattering of individual growers who were nearly 3,000 miles from market.

The jobber and retail merchant found that the fruit now shipped under improved methods, kept better, was more uniformly graded and more attractively packed, and therefore easier to sell, and that supplies were more available with greater regularity.

This unique marketing organisation, known to the trade as the Exchange, is now composed of 200 separate associations of shippers, handling the fruit of its 11,000 growers through 21 sub-exchanges. The Exchange has its own representatives in 88 markets of the country. And now shipments in a normal year are ten times as large as when the organisation was formed, and when growers were continually fearing over-production.

The products shipped through the Exchange are Oranges, Lemons and grapefruit. The better grades of these fruits are packed with the wrappers and box labels bearing the Sunkist and Red Ball imprints.

So successful has been the Exchange in developing and perfecting the co-operative principle in marketing an agricultural product, that it has become world famous and has been used as a model for many similar marketing organisations in various sections of this and other countries.



Perhaps there has been no other one factor which has had a greater stabilising influence upon the fruit and vegetable industry of this country than the existence of the California Fruit Growers Exchange with its national system of distribution and advertising.

Through years of systematic distribution and intensive advertising of Oranges and Lemons, the Exchange has established a ready market for its products, thereby creating staple items which jobbers and retailers alike may depend upon for regular and consistent profits without taking the usual speculative risks entailed in other lines of fruit and vegetable handling.

Because of the percentage of the California Orange and Lemon crop which the Exchange handles, this organisation can at all times assure

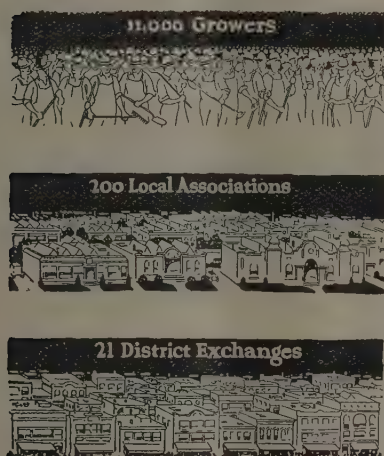
with organising new districts, Melbourne market arrangements and prospects for the coming season. A full report on the deputation to the Minister for Customs on the matter of the importation of foreign citrus fruits and the appointment of a Plant Pathologist with up-to-date equipment is also published.

A strong case was put up by the deputation for the prohibition of the introduction of citrus fruits affected with pests and diseases. In regard to Lemons it was contended that if they arrived in a clean condition in Australia there should be a substantial increase in duty as the imports from abroad were seriously interfering with the local summer crops.

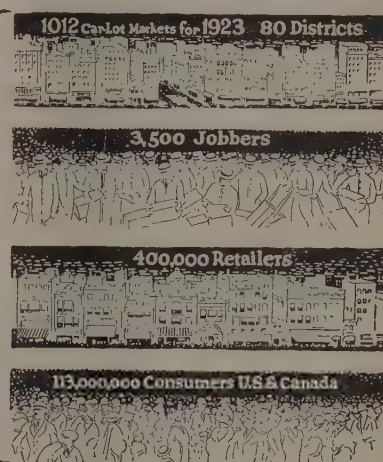
The Minister, in his reply to the deputation, promised to take every step possible to protect the Australian citrus grower; he also stated

at present free from Fruit Fly as to those infected by it to have a local body carrying out supervisory duties. Government officers cannot do everything, and loyal assistance by growers in the extermination campaign would be welcomed by them. A local points out, would necessarily have local knowledge of the various orchards which the departmental officers do not possess, and also would have a more or less correct estimation of the character of the individual orchardist which would enable them to deal with him in the right way. He also thinks that local dried fruits associations should appoint similar committees or nominate a member on the Citrus Committee.

**Case Lot Pamphlet.**—This will shortly be issued by the Railway Department. Standard prices for Oranges, etc., have been fixed, and



CALIFORNIA  
FRUIT GROWERS  
EXCHANGE



the trade of the United States and Canada a fair and equitable distribution in the various markets.

With this assurance the trade need not entail risks and heavy losses from speculating upon possible over-supplies or shortages on these products from season to season.

The California Fruit Growers Exchange is the clearing house formed and operated by the growers themselves, through which the producer may sell, and the jobber may buy with the implicit assurance of getting a square deal.

#### Citrus News.

We are in receipt of the first edition of "Citrus News," a four-page folder issued by Victorian Central Citrus Association. It is proposed to issue same monthly. The first issue contains a report of the activities of the Association in connection

that he would give the requests early consideration, and trusted that his report would be found satisfactory to the growers.

#### CITRUS NOTES.

The Victorian Central Citrus Association report as follows, under date, May 23rd:—

**Fruit Fly.**—Mr. Stanley Brentnall, one of the directors of the V.C.C.A., who is also President of the Bamaam District, suggests that a vigilance committee should be formed by citrus growers in each district to patrol the area and see that all necessary precautions are being taken by members generally to guard against the spread of this serious pest. This is a very good suggestion, and the V.C.C.A. commends it to the favourable consideration of members. It is of as much importance to districts

when the Railway Department's eat-more-fruit campaign comes into full swing in respect to Oranges, good results are anticipated.

#### TO CITRUS GROWERS.

**VITRICULTURIST**, with extensive Californian, and some Australian experience, desires position as Manager of a Citrus Grove, or Assistant Manager of growing concern. Has thorough knowledge of cultivation, irrigation, and caring for citrus trees, the picking and handling of fruit, and a wide experience of fumigating with hydrocyanic-acid gas. Educated, good organiser, and used to being in charge of men.

Address, "PLUME D'OR," c/o "Fruit World."



## The Possibility of the Transmission by Asexual Propagation of the High Yielding Ability of Individual Apple Trees.

By M. B. Davis, Assistant Horticulturist, Central Experimenting Farm, Ottawa.

ATTENTION HAS FREQUENTLY been called to the fact that individual Apple trees, growing under similar conditions and receiving similar treatment, vary considerably in the quantity of fruit produced. Macoun in 1901 called attention to the marked individuality of Wealthy, McMahon and Patten's Greening Apple trees with regard to yield.

Munson dwells at some length on the possibility of improving our existing varieties simply by bud selection and says in part: "If the differences in the buds of a tree or other plant can be perpetuated by asexual means, as by cuttings, grafting, etc., it is evident that this method can be depended upon for the systematic improvement of existing varieties, and with most of the commonly cultivated fruits such improvement is vastly more important than a wholesale production of new forms."

Some of the diverse results of latter day experiments in clonal or bud selection leave the field in a still unsettled condition. Shamel has shown that clonal selection in connection with the California

### navel orange

is a practical and profitable undertaking, and has succeeded in isolating superior types through this method.

Propagation from trees of known performance is the practice now, rather than the promiscuous propagation from not only bearing trees, but nursery rows. Shamel considers that there is a possibility of fruits other than the citrus being improved by this method, and says, "If this work is carried on carefully and honestly, and based upon adequate investigation of the conditions in each of the varieties concerned, it will doubtless result in as marked an improvement in orchard production as has been the case with the citrus in the opinion of the writer."

At the Missouri Station Gardner reports the results from an experiment conducted with scions from a high-yielding Ben Davis Apple tree and a low yielding tree of the same variety, both trees being apparently of equal vigor, but different in the respect that one produced large crops of fine quality fruit, while the other produced small crops of poor or inferior fruit.

In reporting on the results of the yields of the progeny of these two trees, Gardner states that there has

been no apparent difference in favour of the progeny from the high yielding parent.

We apparently have here positive results from bud selection with citrus fruits, and negative results from the same type of selection with the Apple.

In the first case the somatic variations noted, have been of such a nature that they are permanent or fixed and may be perpetuated by the means of asexual propagation.

In the second instance (that of Gardner) the variations observed were evidently of a fluctuating nature caused either by environmental influences or nutritional differences within the two parent individuals unobservable to the human eye.

It is evident, therefore, that before final judgment is passed upon the efficacy of, or the possibility of improving existing varieties of Apples by this method, further experimental data will have to be accumulated.

It is not the intention of this article to take up in detail all the accumulated data for and against bud selection; the fore-going instances are merely cited as examples of opinions, and experimental results having a bearing on this question.

Attention may now be turned to the results of an

experiment in bud heredity conducted at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Since 1896 a record of the yield of individual trees has been kept at that Station. In 1906 scions were taken from the heaviest yielding, the poorest yielding, and the heaviest most regular yielding Wealthy trees. The variation of the three parents was:

Heaviest yielding: Total crop for 8 years, 104½ gallons.

Poorest yielding: Total crop for 8 years, 41 gallons.

Heaviest most regular yielding: Total crop for 8 years, 78½ gallons.

With regard to the quality of the fruit produced, no apparent difference in favour of either tree was observed, and with reference to the comparative size and vigor of the three parents, although all were normally healthy, the poorest yielding tree was somewhat smaller than either of the other two, although no record of girth or other measurement was taken.

The scions taken were root grafted on Rose of Stanstead and Dartmouth crab stock, and planted in the same orchard on as uniform soil as was possible to obtain.

The tables following give the result of each individual tree up to the end of 1920. A discussion of the results follows.

### Discussion.

It will be noticed that the progeny of the poorest yielding tree has given on the average the lowest yields; that the progeny from the heaviest and most regular bearer has given the second highest; and that the progeny from the heaviest total yielder has given about 62 per cent. more crop on the average than the progeny from the poorest yielding tree.

Furthermore, it is interesting to note the range of the yields of the individual trees of each lot.

For instance, the progeny from the poorest yielding tree runs from 24 gallons to 49 gallons, as compared with 30.25 gallons to 77.25 gallons from the heaviest yielding progeny. Twelve out of a total of seventeen trees from the heaviest yielding parent gave total yields in excess of the highest yielding tree from the poorest yielding parent.

Just what influence the stock may have had is difficult to say, for although all the stock used was grown from Rose of Stanstead and Dartmouth crab seed, each stock would be different in habit and individuality. Nevertheless, it is interesting to note the difference in girth or measurement of these lots of progeny.

### Yield of Progeny from Heaviest Yielding Tree in Wealthy Orchard,

No. 4-4.

#### Yield in gallons.

Tree.	Grand total of each tree for nine years.	Circumference (inches.)
3-1	41.75	14½
3-2	66.75	16½
3-3	62.	14
3-4	61.25	17½
3-5	66.5	14½
3-6	77.25	16½
3-7	30.25	14½
3-8	63.25	17½
3-9	56.75	16½
3-10	70.	15½
3-12	68.	16½
3-14	54.5	15
3-16	46.75	17½
4-12	72.75	16½
4-13	34.5	14½
4-15	62.	16
2-17	37.75	15½

17 972.

Average total yield per tree for 9 years =

$$\frac{972}{17} = 57.18 \text{ gals.}$$

Range from 30.25 gallons to 77.25 gallons.



The progeny from the heaviest yielding tree is, from actual observation, far superior in size and vigor to the progeny from the poorest yielding parent, while the progeny from the largest and most regular bearing parent are a close second in this respect. The girth measurements of the individual trees indicate this in a mathematical form.

The row of trees propagated from the poorest yielding parent is uniformly lacking in vigor, as is evidenced by the appearance of the trees and by the large percentage of deaths, viz: 45.45 per cent.

On the south side of this row is the row propagated from the heaviest yielding parent, with only 23.53 per cent. of deaths to date, and, with few exceptions, a uniformly vigorous row of productive trees.

On the north of the poorest yielding progeny is the row propagated from the largest and most regular bearing tree, and this row shows only 17.64 per cent. of deaths and is also uniformly vigorous in appearance, although not approaching in this respect the heaviest yielding progeny. These differences are very marked and readily noticeable to the casual observer.

There appears to be, therefore, in this instance a close relation between vigor and productiveness, which seems to have been isolated by clonal selection. As a more or less efficient check on the fore-going experiment, scions from the three parent trees mentioned were top-grafted on large, bearing trees in the Russian orchard. Five trees were used for this purpose and on each tree scions from all three parents

were grafted, the position of each lot being changed on each tree so that on one tree the poorest yielding scions would be on the north side, while on the next tree they would have a southern exposure, etc. The limbs selected for grafting were as uniform as possible. The results from this check follow:—

Yields for Five-year Period, 1911 to 1915 inclusive.

Tree No.	Poorest yielding progeny. gallons	Largest and most regular yielding progeny. gallons	Largest yielding progeny. gallons
36-21	10.75	32.	25.25
44-13	15.	15.75	19.50
43-27	3.	30.50	12.50
42-25	.25	6.	5.
45-7	7.50	12.	16.50
Totals	36.50	96.25	78.75

It has only been possible to use the results for the first five year-period, as since that date pilfering and accidents have rendered the records from these trees unreliable.

It will be noted, however, that here again there is a distinct difference in favour of the two high yielding progenies, although the progeny from the largest and most regular bearer has given a larger yield than that from the heaviest yielder. Nevertheless there is a distinct lack of productiveness of the progeny from the poorest yielding parent.

## References.

- Gardner, V. R., Research Bulletin No. 39, Missouri.  
 Macoun, W. T., Bulletin No. 37, Central Experimental Farm.  
 Munson, W. M., Bulletin 132, Maine Experiment Station.  
 Shamel, A. D., Report, A.S.H.S., 1919, pages 70-76.—Scientific Agriculture.

## Is Bud Selection Necessary?

Comparative Results from California, Canada and England.

Letter from Mr. Geo. W. Wickens, Western Australian Government Fruit Expert.

THE SUBJECT OF BUD SELECTION is an important one, and the results of experiments are always welcome to shed light on this much discussed theme.

Writing under date, May 9th, Mr. Geo. W. Wickens, Government Officer in Charge of Fruit Industries, Western Australia, sends the following information:—

"You will remember that on the 13th February, 1923, I wrote to you re bud selection, and stated that I had always held the opinion that when procuring buds and scions for propagation it was advisable to obtain them from trees of proved bearing habits, so that the same characteristic would be perpetuated, but that it would appear from tests, results of which were published in the 'Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society,' September, 1922, Vol. XLVII, Parts 2 and 3, that a bud from a tree of shy bearing habits is just as likely to produce a tree of heavy bearing habit and vice versa.

"I have since been following this matter up and have been in communication with Professor C. S. Pomeroy, United States' Department of Agriculture, Riverside, California. An extract from his letter in reply to one of mine is interesting, and is as follows:—

"The fallacy of the conclusions drawn by the workers at Wisley is that, like so many others, they believe that because their experiment shows no difference in the production of the progeny trees they have therefore proven that there is no value in selection work. We believe that quantity production is influenced by many characters, some of which are very little understood, and even though two neighbouring trees may vary consistently in their production habits it does not necessarily follow that the progeny trees will vary in the same manner.

"It is very possible that production of these parents is influenced by some cause of which we are entirely

Yield of Progeny from Heaviest and most regular Bearing Tree in Wealthy Orchard, No. 4-5.  
Yield given in gallons.

Tree.	Grand total of each tree for nine years.	Circumference (inches.)
5-1	39.5	13
5-2	41.25	14½
5-3	23.25	11
5-4	23.50	14½
5-5	52.75	15½
5-6	66.50	17
5-7	31.25	13½
5-8	45.50	16
5-9	54.	16½
5-10	62.25	16
5-11	75.	16
5-12	65.75	13½

12 580.5

Average total yield per tree for 9 years =

$$\frac{580.5}{12} = 48.375 \text{ gals.}$$

Range from 23.25 gallons to 75.25 gallons.

Yield of Progeny from Poorest Yielding Tree in Wealthy Orchard No. 4-2.  
Yield given in gallons.

Tree.	Grand total of each tree for nine years.	Circumference (inches.)
4-1	31.5	13½
4-2	49.	14
4-3	42.	14
4-5	42.	15
4-6	24.	12
4-8	25.	13
4-10	41.	14½
4-11	27.5	13½
8	282.	

Average total yield per tree for 9 years =

$$\frac{282}{8} = 35.22 \text{ gallons.}$$

Range from 24 gallons to 49 gallons.



ignorant, but it is also true that in many cases variations in production of this sort are doubtless due to inherent factors in the organism, and when such parents are found (though of course they cannot be recognised except by the behaviour of their progeny) we then have the foundation of strains that will give us the same extreme differences in their progeny. The trees studied at Ottawa were apparently of this nature and their progeny, referred to in the publication mentioned and in later reports from Ottawa, is continuing to show large differences in yield.

"Professor Pomeroy forwarded me some bulletins showing the work which has been done by him in connection with bud selection of Washington Navel Oranges, and he also referred me to Professor M. B. Davis, Chief Assistant at the Central Experimental Farm Ottawa, Canada, who has supplied me with Volume 2 'Scientific Agriculture,' for December, 1921, in which on p. 120 there is an article by him on the Possibility of the Transmission of Asexual Propagation of the High Yielding Ability of Individual Apple Trees.

"I am sending to you, under separate cover, the publication mentioned, so that you may, if you think desirable, reproduce it in the June issue of the 'Fruit World.'"

[We thank Mr. Wickens for sending the article which is published on page 284-5.—Ed. "F.W."]

#### IMPERIAL FRUIT SHOW.

A competition for commercial growers of fruit throughout the British Empire is being arranged in connection with the Imperial Fruit Show to be held from October 24th to November 1st, 1924, at Birmingham, England. The committee responsible for drafting the schedule of this competition decided to include three classes for citrus fruits in the British Empire Section, namely, one class for seven boxes Naval Oranges, one class for seven boxes Late Valencia, and one class for seven boxes of any other variety citrus fruit (including Grape fruit.) The prizes in each class to be Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd prizes.

#### Personal.

After a stirring contest, Mr. H. D. Calvert was elected to the Tasmanian Legislative Council for the Huon municipality. The Hon. H. D. Calvert M. L. C. is a successful fruitgrower who is taking a keen interest in the development of the industry.

The Board of Management of the Australian Dried Fruits Association has decided to negotiate with Mr. F. L. McDougall requesting that gentleman to take the position of General Manager of the Australian Dried Fruits Association.

## Planting Distance Tests With Fruit Trees.

Some Interesting Experiments with Pears, Peaches, Plums, Prunes and Apricots.

**T**HE PLANTING DISTANCE for fruit trees is determined by the natural size to which the tree normally attains. That different kinds of fruit trees should be planted at different distances is well-known.

Pears and Sweet Cherries, owing to their upright habit of growth, are planted much closer than Apricots or Peaches, which naturally make a wider and more spreading head, writes Mr. F. W. Allen, Division of Pomology, University of California, U.S.A.).

Walnuts, on account of their large size and long growing period, require a still greater amount of space.

Planting distances will, therefore, depend in the first place upon the natural habit of growth of the tree; and, secondly, upon the depth, fertility and general character of the soil, including its water supply.

Which 30 acres will prove the most profitable?

Under present economic conditions this question is of more than passing interest. Judging from older orchards, it has evidently been assumed that the more trees per acre the larger the crop obtained. Certainly this is true within certain limits, but there must be a minimum distance and a maximum number of trees per acre beyond which an orchard will not prove profitable.

Unfortunately there has been no experimental data upon which to base a definite answer as to the best distance for the planting of various deciduous fruits. For the past few years, however, some experimental tests have been carried on in this connection at the Californian University Farm and enough data have already been obtained to make at least

a few suggestions

which may be of value.

As intimated above the previous tendency has been for close planting. Practically all of these older orchards have annually received a very severe pruning which reduced the size of the trees and also the size of the crop. Under such a method of management comparatively close planting was not only justifiable, but perhaps advisable.

The severe pruning prevented the trees from crowding and also encourage new wood growth. The more modern method of pruning simply allows the tree more nearly to attain its normal development and thus a greater distance between the trees becomes necessary.

Greater planting distances are also desirable in districts where the rainfall is deficient, or where irrigation facilities are limited.

In the tests referred to above, closely planted trees of wide spreading habit invariably showed the effects of lack of moisture before those planted at greater distances.

Crowded trees produced a small, weak growth and many of them soon showed signs of various physiological troubles. Where the trees produced a crop of fruit of much consequence, the individual specimens were generally of small size, and a very large percentage of the total crop was practically unmarketable.

Various other fruits under test have, however, shown quite different results.

Pear trees growing at distances as close as 12 and 16 feet apart, while not so large as those growing at distances varying from 20 to 30 feet,

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Since these factors are never exactly the same in any two sections, recommendations for fruit tree planting are usually quite varied.

As an example, the usual recommendation for Pears is from 20 to 30 feet; for Peaches and Apricots 24 to 30 feet. With trees planted at 20 feet each way, there are 108 trees per acre; where planted at 30 feet only 48 trees per acre. Multiply these figures by 30, assuming one has a 30-acre orchard, and the results are 3,240 trees as compared with only 1,440 trees or a difference of 1,800 trees, which is more than enough to plant another 30 acres with the trees at 30 feet apart.

But suppose the planting distance is reduced to 25 feet. This would give 70 trees per acre or a total of 2,100 trees as against 3,240 trees.



have up to the present time averaged a considerably greater tonnage per acre.

Peaches, however, absolutely failed when planted at the closer distances and never produced a sufficient crop to pay for their planting and care. During the first two or three years of bearing the trees planted at 16 and 20 feet produced the greatest tonnage. During the last two years, however, this tonnage has been very much exceeded by trees growing at 24 and even 30 feet apart.

Very similar, but scarcely as marked, differences have been noted with the Apricot.

Shipping Plums and also Prunes are apparently well adapted to rather close planting. While the trees are reduced in size this may not be a disadvantage provided that they can be kept in a healthy condition, and made to produce fruit of good quality.

In many of the foothill sections of the State, it is not uncommon to plant shipping Plums as close as 16 x 16 feet. On rather shallow soils, where the trees would naturally not make a large growth this practice is perhaps entirely justified.

On deep soil of good fertility, however, it is believed that the general tendency still is to plant trees too close rather than too far apart, and that by extending the planting distance somewhat the trees will, if allowed to make their normal development, attain greater size and be capable of producing even a greater tonnage of good fruit than a much larger number of small trees.

## Reduced Plantings in U.S.A.

### Nurserymen and Growers Curtailing Plantings.

#### Interesting News Items

Australia will be interested to know that America is conducting a large campaign in the reduction of commercial planting of fruit trees, and it is the general opinion throughout the Pacific Coast that this condition will prevail for another year and perhaps longer.

The output of dried and canned fruits is being increased, and the fruit distributors' organisations are perfecting methods to reach markets in wider territory, states the "American Nurseryman." The objective is for a specific standard of grades and a little higher average quality of products offered. Fruit planting sites will be selected with greater care for economic production than heretofore, and planters are selecting trees with more uniformity as a type and suitable foundation stock on which trees are propagated, in order to adapt for specific conditions where each of the different classes of fruits will be grown.

Nurserymen all over the Pacific Coast are reducing plantings for trees to be sold season 1924-25, on an average of about 35% as compared with last year. These reductions are being made by each Nursery firm for their own protection against loss, for in proportion as more trees are grown than planters can use, beyond a margin of 20 to 25 per cent to provide for the normal variation of choice on the part of purchasers, will be the measure of loss to the Nursery which over-estimates its distributing and marketing ability. The general co-operation on the part of a large majority of Nurserymen on the Pacific Coast to reduce needless waste of energy, material and money, is taking form for effective results.

The individual Nursery which does not sell at least 75 per cent of all it grows, will be the loser in proportion as its bon-fire increases beyond a 25% margin, and naturally in the same ratio as the product loses its market value, credit will be undermined. The same principle applies to members of the vocation collectively. When over-production on the part of one or more affects them as a body. The law of supply and demand is far reaching in its effects, hence the need of co-operation, on a fair play basis, to maintain a normal balance.

In districts where there was an over-supply of Peach, Apricot and Prune trees, there was a scramble in the way of price cutting to salvage as much as possible from a loss in the business. The total commercial planting has not been increased thereby, while the reduced price of trees will make more difficult the problem of competing with the exacting requirements of commercial planters.

It is considered safe for Nurserymen to figure on a gradual increase when normal planting is again resumed, but plunging is unsafe. A number of Nurseries are diversifying by growing nut, shade and ornamental trees, but definite purposes, ideals and markets should be had for assured satisfaction.

## Strawberry Culture

### Plant Strawberries Now.

Strawberries should be planted in the autumn, whilst there is sufficient warmth in the ground to enable the roots to become established. Leave at least 3ft. 6in. between the rows.

As regards soil texture, a plentiful supply of humus organic matter must be available. There are many classes of soils containing these ingredients, ranging from grey loam to those of a more retentive character,—the latter should be improved by a judicious application of lime.

The Strawberry is a shallow rooting plant, and rarely develops its roots below 16 inches from the ground-level—hence the importance when considering a prospective planting position, to properly estimate the moisture content, for unless this is present in a sufficient degree or irrigation be available, the site would be unsuitable. The Strawberry must have ample moisture, particularly during its fruiting periods in the summer and autumn.

Under Tasmanian conditions, the method recommended is to plant in double rows at 3ft. 6in. apart, each individual row being 12 inches from the other in the pair, and the plants being about 18 inches apart in the rows and arranged in the triangular system. This method is considered to be best for cultivation, picking, mulching and irrigating.

When the plants are received from the nursery, they should be covered by moss or some other substance to protect the roots and maintain therein a moist state. Before planting trim up the plants, removing the outside whorl of leaves leaving only one or two of the small centre leaves and crown.

Set the plants firmly in the ground at the same depth they were originally grown; otherwise the plants, if too high will dry out, or, if planted too deeply, will rot.

Some varieties which are excellent in one district are not worth growing in others. Before planting Strawberries commercially, planters would be wise to enquire locally or through the Department of Agriculture for specific information. The Strawberry bed lasts three or four years, and then loses its vitality unless new plants have been established from the runners between the old plants. Many successful Strawberry growers find it of advantage to have a number of new plantations laid out so that they may succeed to the older ones as the latter run out.

The Melba Variety of Strawberry is well spoken of.

Each year after the crops have been harvested, the bed should receive a thorough overhauling, and all the mulching material which has been used should be burnt. In this way the beds will be kept much more free of disease, as the mulch makes an ideal refuge for the various pests that the plants are susceptible to.

When the bed has become exhausted, it is a good plan to sow same down with some leguminous crop, after first removing and burning the plants thereon, and treating to a good deep ploughing and subsoiling. If this crop is ploughed in and enriched by other crops in the same way, together with a judicious application of manure, the soil may be brought to a fit condition to receive further plantings.



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## THE "PENANG" Orange Grader

Approved by the Citrus Growers' Associations of Victoria and N.S Wales

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### QUEENSLAND.

The Stanthorpe District's Creditable Exhibit of Apples at the Sydney Royal Show.

Stanthorpe, as an Apple producing centre, is forcing its way to the front. Although not a large producing area, some very fine samples of Apples are grown, as was shown by the striking exhibit displayed at the Sydney Royal Easter Show.

Stanthorpe, this year, did not gain quite so many points as they did at the previous show. Nevertheless, their display was a creditable one, considering that some of the fruit had been in cool store for eight weeks, and was competing against fruit freshly picked.

The varieties staged in the exhibit comprised Jonathan, Granny Smith, Delicious, Rome Beauty, Dunn's, Rymer, Commerce, Staymen's, Yates', London Pippin, Tasma, Tasman's Pride, Senator, Buncombe.

Stanthorpe growers are anxious that their fruit be well known to the Sydney public, as they are looking forward for a market for early Jonathans, which they are able to market during January and February each year, thus relieving the Brisbane market to some extent for the softer fruits.

Stanthorpe is more widely known as the Granite Belt of Queensland,

and, like Victorian granite country, produces very high quality and rich colored fruits.

The following will show the various kinds of fruit grown, together with acreage and quantity forwarded from the district for the season 1923:—

1922-23.		
Fruit.	Acreage.	Cases.
Apples . . .	3,754	116,000
Nectarines . .	206	9,000
Plums . . .	1,000	34,000
Apricots . . .	86	3,300
Peaches . . .	2,000	90,000
Quinces . . .	34	1,000
Cherries . . .	14	550
Pears . . .	274	9,000
Grapes . . .	210	460,000 lbs.
Tomatoes . .	300	250,000

### FRUIT BEVERAGES.

Should They Contain 75 per cent of Pure Fruit?

(To the Editor "Fruit World.")

Sir.—It has come to our notice that there is an agitation amongst the fruitgrowers to compel all fruit beverages to contain 75% of fruit juice.

We would like to draw attention to the fact that if this suggestion is carried out in regard to Lemon Squash or Lemon Juice Cordial, it will reduce the total amount of juice that is used per year.

We were the original manufacturers of this product and introduced it

to the New Zealand and Australian markets over twenty years ago, and we, therefore, claim to know more about the subject than anybody else in Australia.

Our experience is that 50% by volume is the maximum quantity that can be used for Lemon Squash, and if more is used the article will spoil in flavour on keeping, which naturally, would practically kill the sale of it except for immediate use.

The grocers would not be able to store the Lemon Squash for any length of time, and naturally, they would refuse to handle it except in very small quantities. The public, as a whole, would stop drinking Lemon Squash.

I think the growers realise that the manufacturers of Lemon Squash, who buy their Lemons for the sake of the juice, have improved the market for Lemons when the main crop is on. When Lemons were bought only for the manufacture of Lemon peel, the growers obtained much lower prices for their Lemons.—Yours faithfully,

For C. M. Brooke & Sons,  
H. K. Brooke.

South Melbourne, Vic. 8/5/24.

First Youngster: "I made ugly faces at your big brother the other day, but I don't think he saw me."

Second Youngster: "Yes, he did; but he thought they were natural."



## Victorian Fruitgrowers' Central Association Conference.

### Important Proposals Discussed.

THE 28th Annual Convention of the Victorian Fruitgrowers' Central Association was held at Shepparton on 20th to 24th May. The President (Mr. V. R. McNab) occupied the chair. About 100 delegates and visitors were present from all parts of the State.

The Convention, which was opened by Col. Bouchier, M.L.A., was one of the most important conventions held in the history of the Association. The definite decision of the conference to submit proposals to the district affiliated associations in regard to an Orchard Registration Fee, was favorably commented on.

At the official luncheon which was held, in addition to the delegates, there were present Mr. W. C. Hill, M.H.R., Col. Bouchier, and Messrs. W. H. Everard, M's.L.A., R. H. S. Abbott and Mr. H. Keck, M.L.C., Mr. W. Cattanaach, Chairman of the Water Commission, J. M. Ward, Superintendent of Horticulture, and others.

In a vigorous speech Mr. Everard referred to the success of the fruitgrowers in regard to kerb markets. He also congratulated the Railway Commissioners on the assistance they had given the industry by advertising.

Mr. Cattanaach, who represented the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply, in the course of his remarks, referred to the success of the campaign to increase consumption of canned fruit in Australia. This has resulted in an increase from one to three cans per person. The Shepparton cannery alone during the past season had processed 4½ million tins of canned fruit, and they were all sold. Orders for some lines had to be refused. As soon as a market was established, prices would improve.

He thought a careful study should be made of the opportunities offering in the fruit markets of the eastern countries. In Hong Kong, £61,000,000 worth of goods were imported last year, of which Australia's share was only 1,000,000; the balance being supplied by America and other countries.

Mr. W. C. Hill, M.H.R., dealt at length with questions of the Tariff, Arbitration Court and Bounties for fruitgrowers. Mr. Abbott and Mr. Keck also spoke.

#### Business.

The annual report submitted by the Secretary referred to the efforts which had been put forward during the past year in regard to the following matters:—Superintendent of Horticulture, Registration of Orchards,

Advertising Fruit, State Advisory Board, Fruit Bureau, Fruit Bounty Scheme, Arbitration Court, and the Empire Exhibition. The balance-sheets showed a credit of £63/18/9 in the general account, and £48/5/1 in the defence fund account, but after paying sundry accounts the account would be square.

#### Railway Matters.

Mr. Miscamble, Railway Commissioner, was present, and made the following replies to various representations. In regard to an application



Mr. V. R. McNab (Ardmona) President.

that the same concession apply to a 3-ton consignment of fruit to Albury, as now obtained for 6-ton lots thereto, it was pointed out by Mr. Miscamble that to ask the railways to send a 3-ton lot, say, from Mitcham to Albury at the same rate as a 6-ton lot, would mean a big concession. They wanted to help the small grower, and he would look into the matter, but feared it was not possible. He agreed, however, that it would be possible to put a number of small consignments into one truck in Melbourne and so reduce the cost.

#### Delay in Transit to Sydney.

Mr. A. Lenne (Ardmona) referred to the fact that growers were losing thousands of pounds through trucks loaded with fruit being left in the blazing sun at Benalla for as long as 24 hours, before being sent on to Albury.

Mr. Young (Ardmona) said that sometimes the fruit was absolutely stewed.

In reply, Mr. Miscamble stated that the fruit had either to stop at Benalla or Albury for 24 hours, as Sydney would not entrain on Sunday.

They could find room at Benalla in the sheds for a few trucks, but not for 15. If the New South Wales Railways would run a train on Sunday, it would be the duty of the Victorian Commissioners to use it. He would see if shed accommodation could be arranged at Benalla.

#### Freight Reduction.

Mr. Miscamble stated that Railway Commissioners were endeavouring to develop markets all over the States for fruit, and were assisting the fruitgrowing industry in this and other ways. If a reduction was made for fruit, it would have to be made all round. At present he could not hold out any hope of any further reduction in fruit freights.

#### Pre-payment of Freight.

Replying to a request by Mr. F. Thomas (Bunyip) that prepayment of fruit on case and half-case lots of fruit consigned to suburban stations be abolished. Mr. Miscamble outlined various objections to the proposal. The "to-pay" regulations now applied to suburban stations, which are goods stations, but not to passenger stations. Efforts are being made to make some arrangement for all stations before next season.

#### Retention of 10-Ton Trucks.

Several speakers advocated the retention of 10-ton trucks.

Mr. Miscamble stated that 50 per cent. of the trucks now running were 10-tonners. It would be some time before all these trucks were worn out. The Commissioners were out to use big trucks, big loads and big trains. This was necessary for economical running. He looked forward to the day when all the railway trucks would be 40-tonners.

A vote of thanks was carried to Mr. Miscamble, on the motion of Mr. F. W. Vear, for his attendance, and the information he had supplied to the Convention. The motion was seconded by Mr. J. Tully (Doncaster), and supported by Messrs. H. Keck (Ben-digo), and C. M. Griffith (Somerville) and Col. James (Harcourt).

#### Fruit in Open Cases.

The following resolution, submitted by Mr. J. Tully, was carried:—

That this Convention confirms the action of the Central Association in carrying a resolution expressing its pleasure that the regulations applying to the sale of fruit in open cases had been deferred, and that the Government be asked to consult representatives of metropolitan growers before any new regulations are brought into operation.

#### Orchard Registration.

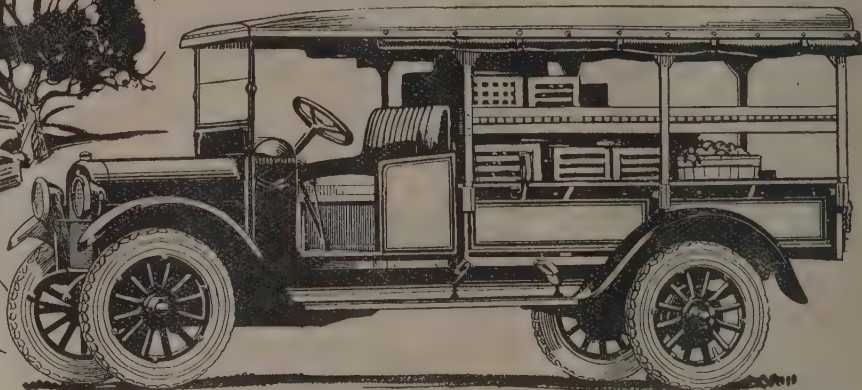
Mr. J. M. Ward, Superintendent of Horticulture, addressed the Conference on the subject of Orchard Registration. He stated that four deputations at different times had requested the Government to bring in Orchard Registration, or an Orchard Tax on similar lines to that in New





Chassis complete with electric light;  
self-starter, mudguards, valances,  
running board, windscreen and five  
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Pneumatic tyres and proper balance give the Speed Wagon traction for the ploughed fields.

The famous Speed Wagon engine and spiral bevel gear axle give it fleetness which brings the market or cannery closer to home. Long springs and cord tyres keep road shocks from the easily spoiled load.

Certainty of performance, and endurance qualities for a quarter-million (or more) miles of service, are built in, because of:

- Inner frame anchoring of power unit s.
- Thirteen-plate clutch.
- Amidship mounted transmission.
- Super-powerful brakes.
- Vital parts 50% oversize.

The sum total is **ECONOMY**. On the basis of lasting economy the Speed Wagon is the lowest priced commercial car in the world.

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Zealand. Mr. Lawson had turned the proposal down, but not definitely. The Government had been considering the matter lately, and he thought there was a probability of a Bill being introduced, if the growers were unanimous in their request. The Government did not want the money. A Board, consisting of growers' representatives, would have to be constituted, which would decide how the funds could be best used for the benefit of growers."

It would be necessary to have one or two Government officials on the Board not to vote, but to act as a link between the Board and the Government. The registration would cover all orchards, but Grape growers would be excepted.

It was decided to form a sub-committee to submit proposals to the Conference on the following day. Mr. F. Thomas reported the proposals of the sub-committee as follows:—

**Central Executive.**—To consist of President, two Vice-Presidents, one representative from each of the following six sectional associations—(1) Berry growers, (2) Apple and Pear growers, (3) Metropolitan, (4) Northern growers, (5) Canned fruits, (6) Citrus growers, and four representatives to be elected by delegates to the Annual Conference of Fruit-growers.

The original report included representation for the Cool Stores' Association, but this was struck out, and the Northern Growers' Association included.

The report suggested a fee of 1/- per acre, with a minimum charge of 5/-. The rate to be reviewed each year, and to be collected from commercial orchards only, from  $\frac{1}{2}$  an acre upwards.

**Collection.**—The district orchard supervisor to assess tax and leave official notice. Fee to be paid to local association secretary. The Governing Committee to have power to take legal steps to enforce payment if necessary.

**Expenditure.**—Money to be divided between local and sectional associations and Central Executive, according to discretion of finance committee.

**Finance Sub-Committee.**—Five members appointed by Executive.

Mr. J. Petty (Doncaster) said he was against the Government having anything to do with the matter, for he had never known a Government to carry out anything to a financial success. There were many other matters in connection with the proposals which would need very careful consideration.

A number of northern growers protested against the representation not being equitable. It was also contended that Pear growers should have a separate organisation. Subsequently a motion was moved by Mr. W. D. James (Shepparton), and carried, that representation for cool stores be struck out.

On the motion of Mr. J. H. Lang, the following resolution was carried:—That this Convention approves of the principle of orchard registration on the lines of the report submitted by the committee, and that a copy of the report be submitted to affiliated associations for their consideration. On receipt of replies from associations, the executive call a special conference to finalise and adopt the proposals, and place them before the Minister of Agriculture.

#### Advisory Board.

Mr. Foster (Merrigum) moved that the Federal Fruit Council be asked to amend the Victorian State Advisory Board to allow of a third member for the fresh fruit section, to represent the Goulburn Valley. Mr. W. D. James seconded the motion, which was lost by a large majority.

#### Canned Fruit Bounty.

Mr. Cook (Diamond Creek) moved that in any future bounty for canned fruits, Keiffer Pears be included. Mr. Rule (Shepparton) said that the Pear in question was a good one, though



Mr. J. W. BAILEY (Narre Warren)  
President-Elect

the local cannery would not admit it. He supported the motion. After discussion it was decided to refer the matter to the Executive.

#### Fire Blight.

Mr. C. Grant (Somerville) moved that the importation of fruit from any country where fire blight is known to exist, be prohibited. Carried.

#### Arbitration Court.

Mr. Thiele (Doncaster) moved that Rural Industries be exempted from the Federal Arbitration Court. He contended that there was too much interference by the Arbitration Court, and it should be done away with. Mr. J. Petty seconded the motion, saying that it was impossible to make a living wage under present conditions. Mr. Lang suggested that the motion should refer to fruitgrowers alone. Mr. W. Young (Ardmona) supported

the resolution in its original form. They had now to pay a man almost whether he worked or not. The Arbitration Court was like a dog chasing its own tail, but never got any further. (Laughter.) Mr. Lenne (Ardmona) also supported the motion, which was carried.

#### Packing Prizes for Children.

Mr. Vear moved that the Government be asked to appropriate the sum of £50 annually to be expended in prizes at Fruit Shows for the best case of fruit packed by school children attending State schools. Mr. J. Tainton seconded the motion, which was carried.

#### Second-Hand Cases.

A motion by the Lancaster Association that consideration be given to the suggestion made by Mr. Jacobs regarding the treatment of all second-hand cases, on being put to the meeting, was lost. It was considered that it would be impossible to introduce the system without compulsion, and even then it would be doubtful if it could be enforced.

#### Compensation for Sound Fruit.

Mr. Pullar moved that any grower prevented by Government restrictions from marketing sound fruit be compensated. Mr. Lang seconded the motion, which was carried.

#### Removal of Sugar Embargo.

Mr. W. Young (Ardmona) moved that the embargo on sugar be removed. He contended that now war conditions had passed, there was no need to continue a system which was such a burden on the fruit industry. Mr. Lenne seconded the motion, and produced reason why the embargo should not be continued. He quoted figures to show that Government pledges had not been kept, and that growers were heavily handicapped by the embargo.

Mr. Pullar said that instead of the £9/6/8 duty on imported sugar which the Government claimed, the actual fact was that absolute protection had been given to sugar.

Mr. J. W. Bailey thought that by removing the embargo they would strike a blow at a most important industry without gaining any benefit worth mentioning. The resolution was carried almost unanimously.

#### New Pear Disease.

On the motion of Mr. Tully, seconded by Mr. Knee, it was decided that the Government be urged to investigate the new disease affecting Pear trees.

#### Research.

The following resolutions were carried:—

(b) That the State Government be urged to establish a Research Department without delay, and that sufficient funds be made available to assure a practical result.

(c) That this Convention of Fruit-growers considers it imperative that the State Government should strengthen its Entomological Department,



and carry out research work to discover the best means to combat the various orchard pests.

(d) That the Agricultural Department be requested to publish in its Journal a list of standard text books on the principles of agriculture, and the culture and management of orchards; to re-view the more important of them, and to review new works of a similar nature as they are published.

#### Forestry.

It was decided, on the motion of Mr. F. Thomas (Bunyip) that since forestry is of vital importance to fruitgrowers, this Convention recommends district associations to affiliate with the Forest League, and to actively assist the Education Department in its policy of establishing school.

#### Prices for Spare Parts.

Mr. J. W. Bailey (Narre Warren) moved that the high prices charged for spare parts of implements and machinery by importers and local manufacturers be brought under the notice of the Minister for Trade and Customs.

#### Fruit Bounty Committee.

Mr. Tully moved that a committee be appointed to look after interests of soft fruit growers in regard to bounties. Seconded by Mr. Pullar. Carried.

The Committee appointed is as follows:—Messrs. W. D. James, W. Young, W. J. Foster, J. Tully, V. R. McNab, F. Cooper and H. Henderson, with power to add.

A vote of thanks was carried to the Chairman for the capable manner in which he had handled the Convention, and to all who contributed to the success of the conference.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—

President, J. W. Bailey.

Vice-Presidents, F. W. Vear and G. E. Mock.

Executive Committee—Messrs. C. W. Grant, W. E. James, J. H. Lang, R. Mair, V. R. McNab, F. Thomas, J. Tully.

Secretary, F. H. Burbury.

Treasurer, E. H. Wragg.

Auditor, P. T. Young.

#### SOCIAL FUNCTIONS.

At the conclusion of the business sessions, delegates and visitors were given an opportunity of inspecting the local orchards and cannery in motor cars provided by the Shepparton growers. Amongst the orchards visited was that of Mr. C. Nash, who has 34 acres under citrus, vines, and deciduous fruits. Much interest was shown in the stemmer and grader, in which Mr. Nash treats his own dried fruits as well as those of other settlers, the yearly capacity being from 30 to 40 tons of Sultanas, Raisins and Currants.

The packing shed of the Shepparton Orchard Products Ltd. was also visited. Over 35,000 cases of fresh

and dried fruits were packed and graded by this shed during the past season.

A call was also made at the drying plant of the Ardmora Fruit Products Co. Ltd., where Prunes and Peaches, Apricots and Grapes are dried.

During the past season over 1,000 tons of Prunes, Peaches, Apricots, Pears and Grapes were treated. The fruit is packed in boxes and cartons, and sold under the "Key" brand.

A social evening was tendered to the visitors at Shepparton East. An excellent programme was thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

Owing to the wet weather, the trip to Waranga Basin, which had been arranged, had to be cancelled.

#### VISIT TO CANNERY.

At the invitation of the directors, the delegates were shown over the Shepparton Co-operative Cannery, and the operations of the various can making and processing machinery were explained by the Chairman of Directors, Mr. A. W. Fairley. The

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cannery processed 4,500,000 tins of fruits this season, using over 4,000 tons of Peaches, Apricots and Pears.

Over 450 men and girls are employed at the factory during the busy time. It is intended to enlarge the plant in time for next season. Arrangements are also being made to commence jam making this year.

The present directors of the company are—Messrs. A. W. Fairley (Chairman), Z. Akers, T. H. Ray, D. O'Dea, E. G. Simpson; Secretary, A. E. Pearce; Factory Manager, T. H. Peart.

In the course of an address, Mr. Fairley stated that the cannery had been started eight years ago. It had now reached the position of being the largest preserving company of canned fruit in Australia. This year they processed more fruit than any other company in Australia. Out of a total of twenty-four million tins processed in Australia, the Shepparton Company had processed one-fifth of this quantity. They were also the first company to sell direct to the retail trade, showing that their quality must be right.

## UNITED BERRY GROWERS ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA.

### Fourth Annual Conference.

#### New Company to be Formed.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the United Berry Growers Association of Victoria was held at Lilydale on May 1st., with about fifty growers from Seville, Wandin, East Wandin, Silvan and Mt. Dandenong present.

After Mr. W. H. Everard M. L. A. had addressed the gathering and formal business been disposed of, the secretary of the Association (Mr. R. A. Routley) outlined a scheme which had been adopted by the executive for presentation to the conference. The executive, he said, were of the opinion that the extreme limit of satisfactory voluntary work had been reached, and since extended activities were vital to the successful working of the association, it had been decided to recommend the appointment of a full time secretary at a salary of \$500 per annum, out of which he would be called upon to pay all necessary travelling expenses. The duties of this officer would be, firstly, to make a complete canvass of the berry-growing districts in the effort to induce all berry-growers to join the Association, and to ascertain definitely the amount of fruit it would be necessary to handle on behalf of growers.

With this information gained, personal visits would be made to the more important country towns to arrange distributing centres. As the amount of berry fruits might not be sufficient to finance such an operation, it was proposed to exploit possible markets for growers' other lines, vegetables, Plums etc., which if reasonable success were achieved, would render the scheme self supporting.

Arrangements would subsequently be made for suburban deliveries and it was thought in this connection that the retail trade could be interested. To protect growers, and to make it possible to buy growers' requirements on a wholesale scale, it was proposed to register under the Provident Societies Act.

The executive required power to draw up to \$1,000 to meet the preliminary expenses of putting the plan into operation, a sum which would be subsequently recovered from growers' account sales at a rate that would be determined by the amount of business transacted. It was proposed that 100 growers be asked to guarantee the sum of \$10 per head, a sum which would be called up gradually, and for the use of which interest at the rate of 6 per cent would be paid.

The proposals were discussed at considerable length, and it became apparent that though they were generally acceptable to the growers present, there existed doubts as to the possibility of raising the required



# BIG NURSERY CHANGES HANDS

The Executors of CHAS. J. GOODMAN (deceased 5th July, 1910) advise their Australian and world-wide clientele that the whole of the business, consisting of Fruit Tree Nurseries, Seed Farms, Orchards, etc., etc., has been sold on the "walk in, walk out" basis to Mr. GEO. W. PEART, Manager of the Estate since 1911. The Executors thank their thousands of customers for their support in the past, and trust the same will be extended to Mr. Peart, who has also purchased the right to, and will, trade under the well-known name of

**"C. J. GOODMAN."**

Having purchased the whole of the above business, I would just intimate to old clients and intending planters that it is my aim to maintain the worthy traditions of Goodman's Nurseries founded in 1889.

GEO. W. PEART.

# SALE! SALE! SALE!

Here is SERVICE for your MONEY  
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This is the Tree Planting Season and, being determined to quit the huge stock of healthy, well grown trees involved in the above purchase, I have decided to give

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Really a Stocktaking Sale.      Do you realise the Bargains ?

**Almonds, Apples, Apricots, Pears, Peaches, Nectarines,  
Plums, Figs, Quinces, Berry Fruits, Nut Trees**

 **ALL MUST GO!** 

No order too large, none too small. Illustrated Catalogue full of information, post Free. Write Now for one.

*"The man who plants 20 acres of good Fruit Trees now will be on Easy Street 10 years hence."*

**G. W. PEART**

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**Picnic Point Nurseries, BAIRNSDALE, Victoria**



sum. Finally it was agreed that a three months canvass of growers be made to discover the amount of support offering by growers, at the end of which period the Board was empowered to decide upon the carrying through to finality or the abandonment of the full scheme. To render this canvass possible, existing members agreed to a levy of £3 per head.

The election of office-bearers for the ensuing twelve months, resulted in the re-election of Mr. J. Valantine as President; of Mr. F. W. Budden, Vice-president; of Mr. R. A. Routley, Sec-

#### STATE FRUIT ADVISORY BOARD.

A meeting of the Victorian State Fruit Advisory Board was held on May 23rd, the Minister for Agriculture, the Hon. J. Gordon, presiding.

The Agent-General (Sir John McWhae) wrote forwarding a copy of the grading regulations for Oregon (U.S.A.) Apples, and recommending their adoption in Australia.

Mr. F. L. McDougall, of the Australian Dried Fruits Association, wrote forwarding a comprehensive report dealing with the marketing of Australian fruit in England, in which he pointed out that the packing and grading of Apples from other countries were superior to that sent from Australia.

Mr. B. S. B. Cook, Secretary of the Victorian Central Citrus Association adversely criticised Covent Garden as a centre for fruit selling. Whilst officially advised to ship to Covent Garden independent reports condemned Covent Garden. It was decided to refer the reports to the National Advisory Fruit Council.

#### Advances for Packing Sheds.

Mr. Cook said that the authority for administering the Act providing for advances to primary producers, had now been invested in the Savings Bank Commissioners, to their disadvantage. A recent request for £1,200 had been considered "too trivial." A resolution was adopted authorising enquiries regarding the system under which the Savings Bank Commissioners advance money for packing sheds or cool stores, also as regards the minimum amount advanced and the security therefor.

**Imported Lemons.**—Mr. Cook moved—"That this Board views with alarm the possibility of introducing disease into Australia by the importation of foreign citrus fruits, and considers further restrictions should be placed on such importation."

The mover stated that live scale had been discovered on the imported Lemons, despite fumigation. Local Lemons were a drug on the market at 15/- a case, whilst the imported brought 25/- per case. He denied the necessity for importation. We should restrict importation as California had done.

Mr. J. M. Ward (Superintendent of Horticulture) stated that in 1923, 20,000 cases of Oranges, and 14,043 cases of Lemons had been imported. Australian Lemons were equal in quality to those grown in any part of the world. Education was required by the Australian growers in regard to handling.

Mr. H. M. Wade (Fruit Merchants' Association) said that Lemons were only imported to make up the seasonal Australian shortage. The imported Lemons kept longer than the local ones, and were more suitable for sending to country districts.

Mr. Sumner (Australian Dried Fruits' Association) emphasised the

need for preventing the entry of disease.

The motion was carried.

Other subjects were dealt with, including the teaching of fruit packing to school children, subjects for the agenda of the National Advisory Council, the efficacy of the "Harvey" Fruit Fly lure, and the Registration of Orchards.

#### Record Crop of Gravenstein Apples.

A subscriber at Warragul, Vic., writes—"I have two fine trees of this variety in my orchard; one gave 29½ kero cases of good clean fruit

## FRUIT TREES

One or One Million  
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## Apples, Pears, &c.,

Best market prices and prompt  
account sales returned.

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MURDOCH BROS., Hobart

retary; and Mr. H. Blanksby, Treasurer.

In the short space of time that has elapsed since the holding of the conference, considerable success has attended the effort of the secretary to increase membership. Seville district which had a membership of three, has increased the number to ten, a figure which approaches very closely to the maximum possible. It is hoped that the other districts will respond as freely as that named.

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Market, London S.E.1. Tel. Hop

3373. Telegrams "Borocost, London."

G.N.R. Potato Market,

King's Cross, N.1. Telegrams,

"Kincrocot, London."

3-5 Fudding Lane, Monument,

London, E.C.3. Tel. Avenue 7990.

Telegrams, "Fruits, London."

18 Stanley St., Liverpool. Tel.

Central 888. Telegrams, "Gera-

cost, Liverpool."

Humber Street, Hull.

Southampton Docks (Facing

No. 45 shed), Tel. Southampton

2207. Telegrams, "Geracost,

Southampton." American

Branch, 202-4 Franklin St.,

New York. Cables, "Geracost,

New York."

97 Rechter, Rottekade, Rotter-

dam, Holland.

this year; this does not count any fruit that fell on the straw. If you care to have dimensions of this tree I will send them.

(We would be glad to have further details. Editor.)

Warragul 20/5/24.

G.

First Delegate: "When I was away at Shepparton I stopped at the best hotel."

Second Delegate: "Rather costly, wasn't it?"

First Delegate: "Oh, no, I only stopped to admire it."



## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

**Apricot Culture: Bordeaux and Lead Arsenate: Transplanting Citrus Trees.**

**Bordeaux and Lead Arsenate, Auckland, N. Z., asks.—**

1. "Would the best brand of galvanized iron, if used for a spray tank, stand such sprays as Bordeaux, Lime Sulphur etc?"
2. "Would two or three pounds of fresh lime per 100 gallons, added to arsenate of lead prove an advantage or not?"

Answer by J. F. Moody, Toomaco

## H. M. WADE & CO. Fruit Merchants

Prompt Advices of Sales  
—CHEQUES WEEKLY—

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Tasmanian Representative:

**W. D. Peacock & Co. Ltd**

PRINCES WHARF, HOBART

Shipping Number 418.

Valley Orchards, Pakenham, Vic.—No to both questions. (1) A wooden vessel is necessary. (2) Fresh lime added to Lead Arsenate would, in my opinion, be liable to cause the Arsenate to separate from the lead, and by combining with the lime form Calcium Arsenate.

**Transplanting Citrus Trees. —**

"A.C." Swan Hill (Vic.), writes:—"We propose rooting out some six-year-old Orange trees from sandy soil, as they do not appear to be thriving. It is proposed to transfer them to land at Tyntynder Central, Swan Hill, which is near the river,

and silty, deep and well drained. Is the present time suitable for this operation, and how should head and root systems be cut back?"

Answer (by S. A. Cock, Victorian Government Citriculturist).

As the heavy deep alluvial soil of Tyntynder is colder in winter than the sandy soils, I would suggest that the trees be removed in August, so as the trees may get the benefit of the spring and summer warmth. In removing, the roots should be cut at a distance of about one foot from the butt of the tree all round, using a sharp spade for this work, and cutting to a depth of fifteen to eighteen inches, and six weeks' prior to date of lifting. This allows the cut roots to callus. When the time for removal has arrived, a trench to the depth of the cut roots is made round the tree, the soil first being made moist so as the soil particles will adhere, and the ball of earth kept intact. Any cracking of the soil in the ball admits air, and this is injurious to the roots. A spade is now passed under the ball, and any descending roots cut.

In order to lift the ball on to a piece of hessian, it is necessary to lash a piece of 3in. x 2in. timber 5ft. long transversely to the butt, and through the fork of the tree, to this the branches are firmly tied, using bagging around the branches to prevent the bark from being injured when tied to the cross piece of timber. The tree is then gradually lifted by a man at either end of the piece of timber, placed on the hessian, the hessian is then brought up tightly around the ball of earth, and tied to the butt of the tree. The hessian prevents the ball from cracking and permits of transport.

When transported, the ball of earth with hessian attached is placed in the soil already prepared for its reception. Should the ball of earth be not broken, the hessian may be removed; on the other hand, the hessian may remain around the ball of earth, simply untying it from the butt. Soil is then returned around the ball, fairly firmly packed, and then the transplanted tree is liberally watered.

There may be no necessity to cut the tree back at the head; this will depend on the care given in removal: should the leaves show signs of failure, then the head may be cut back, so as to harmonise in extent with the root system, care being taken to cut in such a manner that scald of the bark may be prevented.

Should the tree de-foliate itself entirely then a cool limewash may be applied to the bark of the tree, and when the new growth appears, judgment must be exercised to guide the new growth, so as to form a shapely new head.

Answer (by E. N. Barton, Kyabram)—No. Better results will be obtained in Spring. Do not cut back either head or roots. It is a big shock for trees of that age to be transplanted, and every root is of value. Prune later, when the tree has begun to make headway.

**Apricot Culture.**—A subscriber at Griffith, N. S. W., writes.—"I have a patch of Apricots, about four acres. They are four years old. In the second year some of them died out on account of too much water in the

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**F. W. J. MOORE,**  
Managing Director.

Telegrams: Tirralirra London

Bankers: Bank of New South Wales.

autumn. I planted them again next year, but a lot of the refills died again. I have been advised to plant Myrobolan Stocks, and bud Apricots on. Could you tell me if this would be successful?"

Answer.—(by G. W. Peart, Nurseryman and fruitgrower, Bairnsdale, Vic.) "Apricots budded on to Myrobolan stocks should be successful. Your best plan would be to plant yearling trees straight away, as planting stocks and then budding them in an orchard block is seldom satisfactory."



## Tasmania

Overseas Fruit Shipments. British Empire Exhibition.  
Cultural News and Notes.

(By Our Special Correspondent.)

**D**URING THE MONTH of May climatic conditions have much improved. Frosts have been experienced in most districts bringing the foliage off the trees and allowing the commencement of pruning operations. Practically all fruit has now been harvested, a fair proportion of late keeping varieties going into cold store.

### Interstate Markets.

Regular weekly consignments are being despatched to Sydney and Brisbane, and on the whole very satisfactory returns are being obtained both for Apples and Pears. Advices are being received that already a short supply of fruit is evident, and that there will be a good market this season for small fruit as long as it is not of inferior quality.

### Overseas Shipments.

These were brought to a close with the consignments forwarded by the "Hobson's Bay." In all 28 steamers have visited Tasmania this season, the total quantity of fruit lifted being approximately 860,000 cases. Of these it is estimated that less than a 100,000 were forwarded under the "Blemished" grade.

In 1923 the record quantity of 1,460,000 cases were sent forward, so it will be seen that the Tasmanian producer must have been very "hard hit" by the adverse climatic conditions.

The returns received from London have so far been very disappointing, only the choice varieties realising anything like satisfactory prices. There is no doubt that the "press" criticisms—that were so freely indulged in at the commencement of the season, created a bad advertisement, which was fully taken advantage of by American producers, and that large supplies were held for the opening of the exhibition which are coming into competition with the Australian fruit.

The cable reports as to the prices received for American fruit show a range of prices from 3.50dols. to 6.50 dols. for barrel Apples, the lower price being for what is known as the "Domestic" grade, and 2.50dols. to 3.50dols. for box fruit. In comparison to the latter the Australian fruit is averaging better prices, so it is evident that the quality alone is not due to the unsatisfactory returns.

### Australian Fruit Conference.

The Conference met in Hobart at the commencement of the month and

together with the Australian Pomological Committee a number of matters of import to the industry were discussed.

The meeting was favored with fine weather, and during the week visits were made to the principal Southern Tasmanian fruit districts. All States were represented with the exception of Western Australia. On the whole the visitors seemed to enjoy themselves, and were able to see the position of the Tasmanian fruitgrower from a view point outside that induced by press reports. These conferences are held with the object of trying to consider the various matters from an Australian stand-point; such generally entails slight concessions all round, and without approaching matters in this spirit, no very great progress will be made toward the objectives.

### British Empire Exhibition.

The last consignment of fresh Apples and Pears for the British Empire Exhibition has gone forward this month by the S.S. "Largs Bay."

Commencing at the end of February, fortnightly shipments of from 60 to 80 cases of selected fruits have been despatched from the fruit-growing municipalities of the State, each contributing five cases for the respective shipments. The "Largs Bay" consignment consisted of approximately 200 cases of the later keeping kinds, arrangements having been made for these to be held in cold store in London, so that they may be drawn on as required during the season.

The State Fruit Expert (Mr. P. H. Thomas) who has had the arrangement and forwarding of consignments, reports that in spite of the bad season, they were of excellent quality and if carried in good condition should form material for a good display.

Thanks are due to the various municipal bodies who have assisted in the supply of fruit, this arrangement giving a representative display from all districts of the State. After being exhibited for a short period, the fruit will be sold at the exhibition to the best advantage of contributors, and replaced with fresh consignments.

### Black Spot.

A series of experiments have been arranged in Northern and Southern fruit districts, by the State Fruit Expert (Mr. P. H. Thomas) in order to determine the most efficacious

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Tasmanian and Victorian Shipping  
Number 173



periods for the application of fungicides to control the black spot. In normal seasons, a "pink" spraying, followed by weaker applications as necessary, has given satisfactory results.

It is felt that as an additional insurance against seasons, such as have been experienced, it may be beneficial to combine the aforementioned treatments with a delayed dormant or autumn spray. Plots have been selected in both districts and have already been treated with a strong Bordeaux spray before the leaves have fallen. The experiment should be interesting and provide valuable data; at the same time it is

carried out whilst the tree is quite dormant.

**Lime.**—Now is the time to make applications of lime where needed. Lime is one of the most important elements of plant life, and is generally deficient in Tasmanian orchard soils.

Besides improving the soil texture by chemical action, it will release and make available other elements that may not in their present state be assimilable as plant food.

Applications may be made at the rate of 12cwt. and upwards to the acre, according to the condition and character of the soil.

The use of a lime spreader is desirable, and will simplify the matter of spreading.

"Roche" or fresh burnt lime is recommended as the best form of application.

**Water furrows.**—These should be run out between the rows of trees in order to help carry off the surface water. When forming same, it is best to avoid the lines of underground drainage, otherwise the scour may cause injury to the drain and cause

**Manuring.**—Such manures as blood and bone mixture, bone meal, farm yard or other organic manures, are best applied during the autumn months if the full benefit is to be obtained the following season.

It is a good plan to go through the orchard at this period, and give all weakly or unsatisfactory trees a good dressing of such manures. This will be an economy to the grower who cannot go in for a broad-cast application, and will ensure that the trees most in need will receive their requirements.

**Drains.**—All drains, both open and underground should receive attention and preparations be made for possible eventualities.

Drains will require to have a free outlet for a flow of water into the mains, and all rubbish, weeds etc., which may block the passage of the flow should be removed.

#### COLINSVALE FRUIT SHOW.

Highly Creditable Display.

In a fertile valley a few miles from Hobart, is the township of Colinsvale. Here amid picturesque scenery, and surrounded by snow-capped mountains, a fruit show was held on the 7th. May, which would have been creditable to any district in Australia. (Writes Mr. Jas. H. Lang of Harcourt, Vic., who visited Colinsvale immediately after attending the Australian Conference of Fruitgrowers.)

The exhibits of Apples and Pears principally in half cases, were all of good quality and without the "beauty spot" so prevalent in Tasmanian Apples this season. The vegetables were also remarkably fine, Potatoes, Onions, Peas in buckets, and collections of all sorts in wondrous profusion.

The high standard of the cooking exhibits should render Colinsvale a happy hunting ground for all the matrimonially inclined bachelors for many miles around. Fancy work, flowers and poultry, helped to make an attractive show. Wood cutting contests were also held where local champions competed for supremacy with axe and saw.

The show was opened by the Hon. L. M. Shoobridge, M.L.C., Mr. J. Piggott M. H. A. also spoke.

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Growers of dried fruits are working up a big trade for the public in supplying Raisins and Sultanias in cardboard boxes at popular prices. During Country Promotion Week, one small boy sold £50 worth of these healthful fruits at the Leviathan Stores, Bourke-street, Melbourne. This points the way to a very big development, which will be appreciated by the public, as well as by the dried fruits growers, large numbers of whom are returned soldiers.

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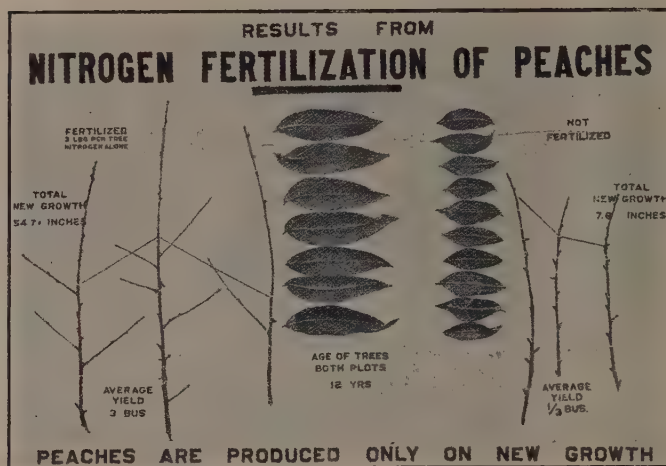
generally recognised that the weather conditions this year prevented the effectual application of sprays almost at any period.

#### Orchard Notes.

**P**RUNING may be carried out any time during the month. Commencement should be made on stone fruits, following on to Apples and Pears.

Many growers are pruning trees such as Apricots, Cherries and Peaches in late autumn. It is found at this period that there is less susceptibility to gumming, the cuts calousing and sealing better than when

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# Western Australia.

Acreeage and Production : Growers and the Export Regulations.

## Export of Fruit.

"In 1912" we exported 65,205 cases of fruit, and in 1923, 407,085 cases, these figures being exclusive of shipments sent to the Eastern States," writes Mr. G. W. Wickens, W.A. Government Fruit Expert, in the "Journal of Agriculture," April, 1924.

"I am quite in accord with those who affirm much greater quantities of fruit would be consumed within the State if the means of distribution were improved, and the genuinely earnest attempt towards co-operating for this purpose now being made by some of the growers will certainly show good results if persisted in; but even allowing for increased local consumption, the area under orchards and vineyards, which is once again on the increase, precludes the possibility of disposing of the whole crop within the State at prices remunerative to growers, and export is absolutely essential to the stability of the industry.

## Acreeage and Crops.

"There are 24,245 acres devoted to fruit production within the State, and the largest areas are under kinds which can be, and are being, sent to overseas markets. I refer to Apples 10,063 acres, Grapes 4,840 acres, Oranges 3,213 acres, and Pears 1,341 acres, which amount to slightly more than four-fifths of the total.

"Last year, which was a season of abundant crops, we produced 758,998 bushels of Apples, and 106,827 bushels of Pears; and exported 355,850 bushels of Apples and 15,280 bushels of Pears. This year the Pear crop is so small that only small quantities of that fruit will be shipped, but space for Apples, Pears, and Grapes has been booked to the extent of approximately 270,000 bushels.

## Grading and Packing.

"I have personally examined a good deal of the fruit which has been sent forward for shipment by the earlier boats, and I congratulate growers on the general excellence, both of the fruit and packing. Instances there certainly are of inferior fruit coming to hand, some of which had to be refused permission to ship, but these are exceptions, and very few at that, the bulk of the fruit being of fine quality. The new grading regulations have bothered many growers, as is evidenced by the branding, but I am positive this in nearly every instance has been due to a lack of knowledge of the regulations, for as the season advances less mistakes are

being made. A common error has been the too frequent use of the word 'Special' to 'Standard.' It does not seem to have been sufficiently well known that colour must be taken into account in special grade Apples, for it is laid down that 'they shall be of good color for the variety,' and many cases of Jonathans for the early boats had to be rebranded for this reason.

## Confused Ideas re Branding.

"Another provision of the regulations deals with the size of Apples branded 'Special' or 'Standard,' and lays down that in neither of these grades can the Apples be under 2½ in. in diameter, unless in 'Standard' grade only the variety is one which, in the opinion of the inspector, may be regarded as normally small.

"Many cases of Jonathans have come forward branded '2in. Standard,' and a few even '2in. Special,' and as Jonathan is not a normally small Apple these had all to be rebranded 'Plain.' As a matter of fact, none of the varieties usually shipped from this State to London can be described as normally small. Jonathans, Dunn's, Cleos, Granny Smith, Delicious, Gravenstein, Shepherds, are not normally small Apples, and if they are under 2½ in. in diameter they must be described as 'Plain.'

## Bitter Pit Apples Refused Shipment.

"I am sorry to record that we had to refuse permission to ship some cases—not many, fortunately—on account of Bitter Pit, and I wish to warn growers at all times to take every care to prevent pitted specimens from being packed for export. If pit is only slightly in evidence at the time of shipment, it may easily show badly when the fruit arrives in London, and a few pitted specimens in each case would prejudice the sale of a big consignment."

## "WHY HAVE INDIGESTION?"

Thousands of people in Australia to-day have decided that Indigestion is not only unnatural but unnecessary. A poor digestion or weak stomach demands just the little assistance which a proper combination of herbal juices will supply. A.M.S. is a very well established remedy, which has aided many chronic dyspeptics to eat well, and have the eager appetite of a child. A little dose every day until the stomach is strong and healthy should be made part of the daily dietary. Take it regularly till you can do without it altogether. At all chemists 3/-, or by post 3/6 per bottle from T. A. Dickson, Chemist, Geelong, Vic.

Seasonable Work for June in Orchard and Vineyard.

(By Geo. W. Wickens, Government Fruit Expert.)

**P**RUNING OF VINES AND DECIDUOUS TREES should be in full swing during this month.

Planting, both vines and deciduous trees, can be carried out wherever the soil is not too wet and sticky.

When the young plants are received from the nursery they should be attended to at once, and not left in bundles causing the roots to dry out and the tops to wither. The bundles should be opened, the plants separated and heeled in carefully, so that the roots are covered with firmly packed soil. If treated in this way as soon as they arrive, no damage will result if the young trees or vines have to remain a few weeks before being planted out.

Where underground drains exist the outlets should be examined after heavy rain to ascertain if the drains are acting. If no water is issuing the pipes are probably blocked, and the obstruction should be searched for and removed.

**Spraying.**—Where the trees have not received the first spraying for San Jose scale, they should be attended to as early as possible in June.

.. THE ..

# Latham Dehydrators

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Charles Martin, Yackandandah	Prunes
Swallow & Ariell Ltd. Port Melbourne.	Carrots Turnips Cabbages, etc.
Woorinen Co-op. 'ack. Shed, Woorinen	Sultanas Raisins etc.

# D. J. LATHAM

157 Queen Street,

Melbourne, Australia.

Where San Jose is present, spray after the leaves have fallen with commercial Lime-Sulphur, 1 gallon Lime-Sulphur to 10 gallons water. If Woolly Aphis is present add 2 oz. Black Leaf 40 to every 10 gallons Lime-Sulphur mixture. Two sprayings should be applied to San Jose affected trees during the dormant period: the first at commencement of winter, the second towards the end.

**Fruit Fly Traps.**—Citrus growers must watch this month for appearance of Fruit Fly in cracked Oranges, and as rain will prevent leaf baiting from being effective, Fruit Fly traps should be used and carefully and regularly cleansed of dead leaves or other debris.

Mixture for traps is as follows:—4 lbs. of pollard, 4 ozs. molasses, 5 ozs. paste arsenate of lead, or 2½ ozs. dry arsenate of lead, 8 ozs. powdered borax, and sufficient water to make up to 4 gallons (kerosene tin full).

**Export of Oranges.**—Oranges will be exported to England during this month, and it is to be hoped the rainfall will not be as continuous as last year, when in many districts it was impossible to gather fruit during June in a dry condition. If possible, the fruit should be dry at picking, and sweated for ten days before packing. —("Journal of Agriculture of West Australia").

If you are going to sea, ship with a wreck-less captain.

#### Mullalyup.

The third annual show of the Mullalyup branch of P. P. A. was held on 26th. April, 1924. Mr. F. O. Nelson, Chairman of the South West Provincial Council of the P. P. A., performed the official opening. The fruit exhibits were an improvement on last year, although the growers had an anxious time, owing to the adverse weather conditions and the long dry spell.

Mr. J. Gates was the most successful exhibitor in the Fruit Section, securing 8 firsts and 7 seconds. Other prize winners were.—R. Blechynden, A. Cook, F. Smith, J. A. Dowrick, C. H. Gibbons, F. Hawter, F. McKenzie, H. Fuller, W. Warner, Bovell Bros., A. Draper, and G. Harrison.

There was also an excellent display of Chrysanthemums. The champion Chrysanthemum was a perfect specimen of Louisa Pockett, exhibited by Mr. Charles Gubler. Exhibits of Vegetables, Farm and Dairy Produces, Poultry, School work, Cookery etc., all went to make the show a success.

#### Appreciation.

Warragul, Vic., 20th. May, 1924.

"I very much appreciate the valuable information contained in the "Fruit World," and consider the 8/6d. yearly subscription is the best spent money in the year; it is a paper that should be in the home of every orchardist. Wishing you every success."

G. H.

#### THE VALUE OF COVER CROPS IN THE ORCHARD.

**C**OVER CROPS, provided adequate moisture is present for both the trees and the crop, are of considerable benefit to the orchard. The more important of these beneficial effects may be listed as follows:—

(1) If the crop is leguminous, it adds nitrogen to the soil;

(2) It provides a favorable medium for growth of soil organisms;

(3) It improves the physical condition of the soil.

It is well known that certain bacteria grow in nodules formed on the roots of legumes. These bacteria have the power of "fixing" atmospheric nitrogen, that is, changing it from a form practically useless to the plant, to one which is readily absorbed. The addition of this element is an important part in maintaining permanent agriculture (writes Mr. E. L. Proebsting, Division of Pomology, University of California).

It is not so generally known that there are many kinds of microscopic organisms that occur in the soil. These are of many sorts, both animals and plants being among them. One of the important kinds is the ammonifying bacteria. These bacteria take the complex forms of nitrogen compounds, such as proteins, and digest them with the production of ammonia.

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„ MORETON BAY	13,850	12th July	19th July	23rd July	26th July	31st „
„ JERVIS BAY	13,850	9th Aug.	16th Aug.	20th Aug.	23rd Aug.	28th Aug.
„ LARGS BAY	13,850	30th Aug.	6th Sept.	10th Sept.	13th Sept.	18th Sept.
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A small amount of ammonia is used directly by the plant. A much larger amount is transformed to nitrates by another group of bacteria, and still another group carries the process further to the nitrate stage. This is probably the form in which most nitrogen used by the plant is absorbed.

Besides these organisms working in the soil on the forms of nitrogen there are many acting on other compounds, such as those of sulphur, iron, phosphorus, etc. They also help to put the elements into a form suitable for absorption by the plants. In order that

these beneficial processes

may be carried on in the soil, it is necessary that a proper environment be supplied. This is very greatly aided by the use of cover crops.

It has been found that the ability of the soil to maintain a desirable texture, is greatly influenced by the amount of certain materials in it. An important group of these materials is supplied to the soil by the decomposition of cover crops. They tend to prevent puddling of the soil, especially heavy soils, where this is apt to be serious. They also increase the water-holding capacity of the soil, which is especially important in a region of prolonged dry weather.

While these items do not tell all of the story, they serve to show the value of a cover crop to the orchard.

A school inspector asked a class of boys for a definition of pilgrim. "A pilgrim," replied a promising urchin, "is a man who travels from place to place." "I do that," said the inspector, "am I a pilgrim?" "No, sir," at once came the emphatic reply, "a pilgrim is a good man."

## CONCENTRATION.

The history of every successful man can be summed up in one phrase: He did one thing well.

Success is an absolute mastery of the single thing in hand. Failure lies not so much in ignorance as in diffusion. Every day the principle of the division of labour is being more and more refined.

Specialisation has become the ruling order of the age.

To-day the secret of commercial, mechanical, literary, or artistic pre-eminence is told in one word: Concentration.

The man destined for real success is like a sun-glass concentrating all the rays at one focal point until the concentrated heat and light burn their way through opposition.

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With shifting or fixed handles. Made in  
7, 8, 9 and 10 sizes.



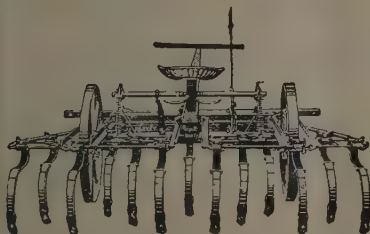
"HARVEY" SPRING TOOTH CITRUS &  
ORCHARD CULTIVATOR.



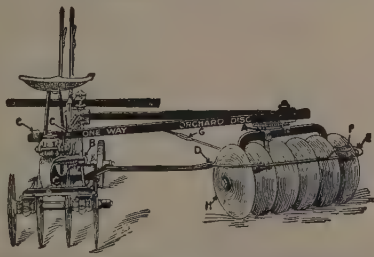
LIGHT 2-FURROW ORCHARD DISC PLOW.



"HARVEY" 2-FURROW SHIFTING  
ORCHARD PLOW.



SPRING TOOTH RIDING CULTIVATOR.



"HARVEY" ONE-WAY ORCHARD DISC  
CULTIVATOR.



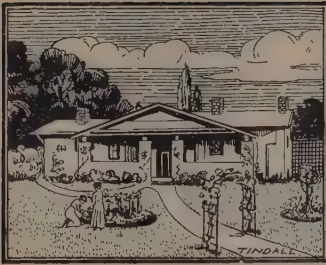
4-FURROW POWER LIFT TRACTOR PLOW.

Office and Works:

Write for Illustrated Catalogue

**D. HARVEY, Box Hill, Melbourne, Victoria**

Show Room: F. R. Mellor, 440 Elizabeth St., Melbourne



# BEAUTIFYING THE ORCHARD HOMESTEAD



## Shrubs for Present Planting.

ON THE TRIP through the Derwent Valley, Tasmania, there were frequent expressions of pleasure in regard to the many beautiful shrubs planted between the roadside and the River Derwent. One could imagine the lovely effect in Spring, when many of the shrubs would be in flower.

We noticed the Yellow Broom, (*Spartium junceum*), also the *Genista Andreana*, (Yellow and Red flowers,) differing varieties of Wattles, and Willows at the water's edge.

There were other shrubs, a local resident volunteering the information that many of them were self sown, after the original shrubs had been planted and had flowered. Sweet Briars were rampant.

This set one thinking as to the possibilities of improving country

roadsides and homesteads with shrubs. For there is a wonderfully wide range for present planting, which will yield flowers not only in spring, but at other seasons of the year.

For instance, there is that lovely evergreen Hawthorn, the *Crataegus crenulata*, which has pretty foliage all the year, whilst at the present time it is a blaze of beauty with its pretty red berries.

Wattles may be planted, in such varieties as yield golden bloom every month of the year. Two varieties which are flowering in Victoria, south of the Dividing Range in May, are *Acacia Podalyriaefolia* (the Queensland Silver Wattle), and *Acacia Retinoides*, the latter having the remarkable quality of being practically ever blooming. Just now *Acacia Retinoides* is in full bloom—a lovely sight—but it will go on yielding bloom (though not in such large

quantities) for the next nine or ten months.

Gum trees are usually planted on farms and orchard homesteads. But why the Sugar Gum? A very useful and handsome and quick growing variety is the *Eucalyptus Botyroides*, (the Mahogany Gum); then there are those lovely flowering varieties, *E. ficifolia*, the crimson flowering gum of Western Australia; *E. Calophylla* (white); *E. Calophylla Rosea*, tall growing, stately flowering gums that would adorn any homestead. Other suitable trees are the *Brachychiton populneum* (the Curralong), *Brachychiton acerifolium* (the flame tree,) the latter grows to a height of 20ft., and has red flowers.

The *Grevillea robusta* is an Australian Native; its common name is the Silky Oak. The foliage which is evergreen is very handsome and the trees bear large masses of orange-yellow blossoms.

.. THE ..

## Farmers and Settlers' Co-operative Insurance Company of Australia Ltd.

Capital, £100,000.	Subscribed Capital, £70,000.	Paid Up, £35,000.
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### THIS IS THE ORCHARDISTS' CO.

for insuring his buildings, fruit in store, Workers' Compensation, and other risks. An orchardist who becomes a shareholder and places his insurances with this Company participates in the profits which his own business creates. Thousands of farmers and orchardists are already shareholders. Write for particulars.

Victorian Branch:

Directors—Mr. SYDNEY SAMPSON, M.H.R., Mr. DUNCAN McLENNAN, Mr. P. H. H. IBBOTT.

Manager—H. L. CARROLL

Address: 360 Collins Street, Melbourne  
YOU are invited to become a shareholder.

AGENT—LAWFORD'S FRUIT EXCHANGE PTY. LTD., 60 Queen Street, Melbourne, and Williamson's Road, Doncaster.

AGENTS WANTED.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

TELEPHONE 2979

## Walters' Seeds

For the CHOICEST VEGETABLES and most BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS sow our Seeds

We are Headquarters for—

### Hunter River Lucerne

Cleaned by our Special Machinery, and free from all weeds. SPECIAL QUOTATIONS for Cwt. or Ton lots on application.

We have large stocks of the following in best re-cleaned Seed: Broadleaf Dwarf Essex Rape, Grasses, Clovers, and all varieties of Green Fodder and Root Crop Seeds

Write at once for our Special Quotations.

Spraying Oils, Fungicides, Raffia

Illustrated Catalogue and Calendar, post free.

## WATTERS & SONS

251 & 253 Swanston St., Melbourne



*Fejoia sellowiana* has handsome red flowers; it is an evergreen tree which grows to a height of 12ft. The *Jacaranda mimosaeifolia* thrives in most places in Australia. Around Sydney it is evergreen, grows to a height of 40ft. and more, and bears in spring a wonderful profusion of lavender blue flowers of bell-like form. In Southern Victoria it is semi-deciduous, but it is nevertheless one of our loveliest trees.

There are many other lovely trees native and exotic, which can be planted now. Ornamental deciduous trees of all kinds can be planted this month.

Shrubs of all kinds from 2ft. to 10ft. in height, of all colors, and having seasons of bloom which extend through Winter, Spring, Summer and Autumn, according to variety.

Do not neglect to plant Roses: these can be planted in standards, bush roses, climbers and dwarfs.

#### Amongst the Vegetables.

Those delicious vegetables, Artichokes, can now be planted, also roots of Asparagus and Rhubarb. The ground should be deeply dug and enriched with old stable manure. Make a good sowing of Broad Beans; successional plantings can be put in during July, August, and September.

Seeds of Peas may be largely sown, also seeds of Radish Turnip, Carrot, Brussels Sprout and Parsnip. Seedlings of Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce are available.

These travel well by post when

ordered from reliable suppliers.

Keep the ground frequently hoed between growing crops, uprooting weeds, which are soil robbers. Also wage relentless war on slugs and snails.

Seedlings of Spring and Summer flowering annuals can now be planted.

#### Answers to Correspondents.

Shrubs and trees.—"J.M." Portland, Vic., (1) asks for a list of trees and garden shrubs suitable for the Portland district; (2) suitable tree for drive, position exposed on poor gravelly soil.

Answer.—(1) Evergreen trees,—*Grevillea Robusta*, (silky oak); wattles, in variety; gums in variety; *arancaria excelsa*, Norfolk Island pine; cedars in variety; magnolias, *viogelia capensis*.

Deciduous trees: Oaks, elms, poplars in variety; tamarix (flowering cypress.)

Evergreen shrubs.—*choisya ternata* (Mexican orange flower, white, sweet-scented 6ft.), *clethra arborea*, (Lily of the valley tree, white 8ft.), *crataegus crenulata* (evergreen hawthorn, red berries 8ft.), *podalyria grandiflora*, (pink pea shaped flowers 8ft.), *ceanothus divinculus*, (blue 8ft.), *arbutus*, (strawberry trees 10ft.)

Deciduous shrubs. — flowering Peaches, Apples, Prunes etc., weigela, deutzia.

(2) Cedars, tall-growing wattles, cypress, pines (in variety), flowering gums.

Your soil can be improved by adding humus and animal manure. Lime is beneficial: By planting a cover crop such as Peas, Tares, Vetches etc., adding superphosphate and turning the crop under in the spring, you will improve your soil.

#### Classified Advertisements.

##### Wanted and For Sale.

Advertisements under this heading, which cannot exceed one inch, will be classified as far as possible.

Prices are as follows:—

Casual Advertisements, one or three months—9d. per line of six words. Nine lines to the inch.

Contract Advertisements, six or twelve month, 6d. per line of 6 words, 9 lines to the inch.

Send cash with order.

#### BOOKS.

FRUIT WORLD ANNUAL AND TRADE RECORD, 1923 edition available. 3/-. Posted—9 Queen Street, Melbourne.

PRUNING FRUIT TREES, By C. Quinn. Illustrated. 4/6 posted—"Fruit World," 9 Queen Street, Melbourne, Vic.

#### FOR SALE.

A LIMITED quantity of our new late Raspberry (Exton's Late Prolific.) Fruit commence to ripen as other varieties are going out, thus extending the season.

For further particulars apply, C. Exton and Son, Kinglake, (Vic.)

CHOICE GLADIOLUS BULBS. All large flowering show varieties.

Six different for 3/6, post free.

WHITING BROS.,

Farm 19, GRIFFITH, N.S.W.

#### ORCHARD MANAGER WANTED.

MANAGER for hundred acre Orchard, near Melbourne.

Opportunity for first-class man conversant with export and local market. Good salary.

Address, "OWNER," Box 646, G.P.O., Melbourne.

#### WE BUY LEMONS

Green Citrons and Shaddocks, Seedling Oranges, Tomatoes, Cherries for crystallising, Loganberries, Raspberries and Strawberries, Passion Fruit.

C. M. BROOKE & SON, Whiteman St., South Melbourne, Vic.

# FRUIT TREES

ALL THE LEADING VARIETIES:

APPLES, PEACHES, PEARS  
PLUMS, PRUNES, etc.

WELL GROWN, VIGOROUS, STRONG AND HEALTHY

Correspondence Invited

**T. RUSSELL**  
Alliance Nurseries, KINGLAKE,  
Victoria



(By Ian P. Hamilton.)

### Early Maturity.

**P**REPARATIONS SHOULD ALREADY have been made for the breeding season. It is a good plan to have the breeding hens settled in their pens early in May, and the male birds put with them a week or two later so that fertile eggs should be available early this month, when it is advisable to start incubation.

Most experienced poultry breeders have realised the benefits arising out of early hatching of at least a portion of the output of chickens (writes the N.S.W. Government Poultry Expert). It does not follow that (even if it were possible) it would be wise to hatch all chicks as early as June or even July, but it is folly, on the other hand, to leave all the hatching till August and September.

### The best course is to spread the hatching

over the months from June to September. One of the main considerations in early hatching is the better development obtainable, which, in itself, should form the foundation, as it were, of a robust flock of the age from which the breeding stock should be selected. In many cases, however, the early stock lack the high class development that they should exhibit. In this connection it is necessary to make a distinction between growth and maturity: the terms are not synonymous.

A bird may arrive at maturity—indicated by the early laying of the pullets, and by large combs and complete

feathering of the cockerels—and yet lack the size so desirable in breeding stock.

Observation and enquiry into these cases generally reveals the fact that faulty feeding or rearing, or perhaps both, are responsible for the deficiency in growth.

One of the errors into which many fall is that they feed the morning mash as set out for layers, to the growing stock two or three times a day, or in the case of dry mash, all day. This is wrong.

### The morning mash,

or dry mash, as usually constituted, contains the largest amount of nitrogenous matter necessary in the case of layers to balance the ration. When growing stock are fed principally on this the ration is too narrow, and they are forced to early maturity, lacking the development necessary before that stage is reached. Small pullets and too early laying are the result, and the cockerels are undersized, with large combs and full feather furnishings. Growth has practically ceased when they should be still growing.

Only one feed per day of the mash mixtures as fed to layers is permissible to growing stock. On many farms, however, a mash containing the same amount of concentrates, and therefore supplying highly nitrogenous matter, is being fed all day except for the evening meal. This, of course, constitutes a daily ration that is too narrow—that is, the amount of protein is too large in its relation to the amount of carbohydrates. Early

maturity and small birds are the results.

Other causes of too early maturity are too much concentration in rearing too many chickens in one house, or rearing on a too limited area. These will each bring about a similar result or aggravate the trouble already referred to.

The time to observe these points is just now at the commencement of the breeding season, when there is time to make the necessary arrangements.

## Bee-Keeping Notes.

### Hive Construction.

**W**HEN SELECTING A HIVE, there are a few points to note. First, it should be constructed of good, well-seasoned timber, red deal is as good as any, and it should be  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. thick.

As regards shape, it is best to have it square, then the combs may be placed either parallel or at right angles to the entrance, as desired.

Thirdly, have double-walled hives if it can be afforded.

If it is single-walled, be very particular as to the quality and thickness of the wood. It will be well to have it an inch thick. Hives are better fitted with legs than "runners" or any kind of low stand, as they keep much drier. The alighting boards can always be carried down to the ground by supplementary boards.

A span roof, if it be well made, throws off wet much more quickly and effectively than a flat or sloping roof.

If a hive has a roof which consists of a straight slope from front to back it is much the safest to cover it with some waterproof material, such as felt, waterproof canvas or sheet zinc.

Porches give finish to an otherwise bare appearance of the hive front, but their presence is a matter of taste, as they are an unimportant detail. Many beekeepers with an idea of carpentry construct their own hives. There is nothing elaborate in

(Continued on page 308)

## STONE FRUITS CITRUS TREES and QUALITY ROSES

### BEFORE PURCHASING

send for Lasscock's Catalogue and prices. These South Australian grown trees are unsurpassed for hardiness, healthiness, and vigor. They will jump from the start and bring profit to the grower. Our stocks are excellent and prices right. Special attention is given to packing.

## LASSCOCK'S NURSERIES

Henley Beach Road,  
LOCKLEYS, STH. AUSTRALIA

## A Good Start means Everything!



# WINTER LAYERS Lay Real Money!

AND HERE'S HOW TO TURN UNPROFITABLE HENS  
INTO HEALTHY, CONSISTENT WINTER LAYERS



When eggs are scarce and prices rise; when poultry men look askance at their dwindling egg returns, and when there exists even a faint hope that more eggs can be obtained simply, economically and without fear of

injury to the birds—isn't it time those egg-less poultry keepers paid heed to the chorus of over 500,000 users of Karswood Poultry Spice who write to say that "Karswood puts the Profit into Poultry-keeping"?

Karswood Poultry Spice is a tonic guaranteed to be absolutely harmless, and endorsed by such men as C. A. House, Will Hooley, and many other prominent Judges and Breeders. It contains innocuous ingredients which increase egg-production almost infallibly by absolutely natural and normal development of the egg-cluster. It cannot "force." Contains no Cayenne, no Ginger, no Capsicum, no Gentian, no Chillies, nor any other overheating stimulant. Post-mortem tests conducted on the bodies of birds, Karswood-fed for 6, 12, 18 and 24 months prove conclusively that no injury of any kind results.

Here is an opportunity to turn this general egg-shortage to your profit. Read the letters below, then make the test.

## EGG YIELD INCREASED.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that I have used your Karswood Poultry Spice and for getting birds into show conditions and health, I find nothing better; also to increase the egg yield. I am an Exhibitor in all the leading shows in N.S.W. and can recommend Karswood Spice to all who wish to be amongst the winning cards, also to keep their flocks in the best of health and condition, and to keep the egg boxes full. You may use this as a guarantee of my faith in Karswood Spice, as I am one of the leading Fanciers in N.S.W., and am known all over the world.

So if this is of any use to you as a testimonial, I shall be pleased to see it amongst your advertisements.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) C. A. CLARKE,  
Model Poultry Yards, Merewether,  
via Newcastle, N.S.W.

August, 1922.

## AGAIN LAYING HEAVILY.

Dear Sirs,—I would like to inform you of the results I have obtained from using "Karswood" Poultry Spice. I was first informed of this spice by a friend of mine, who strongly advised me to use it during the moulting period. I was somewhat dubious at first in using it, as I was not a believer in spices for fowls, but after seriously considering it on account of the scarcity of eggs, I tried a packet, and am glad to

## NOTE THE ECONOMY

1/- packet supplies 20 hens 16 days  
2/- packet supplies 20 hens 32 days  
13/- tin (7lb.) supplies 140 hens  
32 days  
14lb. tins, 25/-; 28lb. tins, 48/-.

**Makes 12 hens lay for 1½d. a day**

state that I have had wonderful results from it. After using it a fortnight you could see a wonderful improvement in the condition, and the plumage of the birds, it having considerably assisted them through the moult, and actually started them laying in the middle of it. After using several packets of "Karswood," and when my fowls were laying heavily, I decided to leave off "Karswood," but after a few weeks my eggs decreased 50 per cent. I again decided to test the qualities of "Karswood," and glad to say that after a few days my fowls were again laying heavily. I am writing this to you as I feel that you have given to the Poultry Keeper a chance to obtain good results from their fowls, and to "Karswood" must be given the credit of reducing the usual shortage of eggs, as you well know not prevalent this winter. You may use this

letter in any way you think fit, and again thanking you.

(Sgd. WALLIE R. ROBINSON,  
9 Austral Terrace, Malvern, S.A.

## AVERAGE 75% A DAY.

"Challacombe," Wahroonga,  
N.S.W.

Dear Sirs,—Will you please send me nine 2/- packets of Karswood Spice? I used it in England in January, 1919, when there was snow on the ground, and the hens laid after three weeks' use—laid well, and kept up an average of 75% per day until I sold them in June, whereas they had not laid an egg for the previous six months. I have never found anything to give nearly as good results.

(Sgd.) ALLAN H. BROWN.

## MAKE THIS TEST.

Go to your local Grocer, Store-keeper or Produce Dealer. Get a 1/- packet of Karswood Poultry Spice (containing ground insects). Test it for a fortnight on half a dozen hens. Do not expect an immediate avalanche of eggs. Karswood works naturally—not suddenly. Within a fortnight or three weeks, you will notice a decided improvement in the health and virility of the Karswood birds, and a decided increase in their egg production. This is the test that has convinced half a million poultry keepers. It costs 1/- only, yet it proves beyond a doubt that Karswood Poultry Spice "puts the profit into Poultry keeping"

## SUPPLIES OF KARSWOOD.

Most Grocers, Storekeepers or Produce Dealers stock Karswood Poultry Spice. However, should you have any difficulty in securing it, drop a postcard to the agents for your state or to "Karswood," Box 2138 G.P.O., Sydney, and they or we will be glad to put you in touch with your nearest supplier.

## AUSTRALIAN AGENTS.

N.S.W.: Coastal Farmers' Co-op Society Ltd., Quay St., Sydney.  
Vic. and Tas.: Henry Berry & Co. Ltd., Collins St., Melbourne.  
South Australia: S. C. Eyles & Co., Currie St., Adelaide.  
West Australia: Westralian Farmers' Ltd., Wellington Street, Perth.  
Queensland: Farmers' Co-Op. Dist. Co. Ltd., Turbot St., Brisbane.

# Karswood Poultry Spice

**Makes Twelve Hens Lay for a Halfpenny a day.**

# The Fruit Trade

## Every Firm should be Officially Represented

if only by a line or two—Our Readers are Your Clients. It is an able and wise introduction, and when you go through the fruit districts our Readers will have already known you through us. It pays best to send Consignments Regularly—not Occasionally—to the best markets, by doing so you strike the rising and falling markets and make a fair average for the season.

A ten times wider and better distribution will ensure a ten times greater production, at more payable returns. It is large and valuable exports from settled industries that make a nation prosperous.—Ed. "F.W."

This Journal is the recognised representative of the FRUIT TRADE in the Southern Hemisphere.

REPRESENTATIVE FIRMS, FRUIT MERCHANTS, AGENTS, EXPORTERS.  
Advertising in this Journal.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

#### Sydney.

Chilton, F., City Fruit Markets.  
Hopkins & Lipscombe, Fruit Exchange.  
Reedy & Lett, City Markets.  
Rogers, F. H. G., Fruit Exchange.  
Rule & Beavis, Fruit Exchange.  
Wade, Noel, V., Royal Exchange (representing the North of England Fruit Brokers Ltd., Manchester, Eng.).

#### VICTORIA.

##### Melbourne.

Coastal Farmers' Co-op. Society, Western Market.  
Davis, J., Western Market.  
Lister, G., Western Market.  
Mills & Co., J. B., 9 Queen Street (representing Nothard, Lowe & Wills Ltd., London).  
Millis, A., & Sons, Western Markets.  
McClure, Valentine & Co. Pty. Ltd., 49 William St.  
Mumford, J. G., 449 Flinders Lane.  
Pang & Co. Ltd., H. L., Little Bourke St.  
Silbert, Sharp & Davies, Western Markets.  
Stott & Son, T., Western Markets.  
Tim Young & Co., Western Market.  
Vear, F. W., 49 William Street.  
Wade & Co., H. M., 439 Flinders Lane.  
Woolf, G., Western Market.

#### QUEENSLAND.

##### Brisbane.

Barr, A. S., Fruit Exchange.  
Collard & Mackay, Fruit Exchange.  
Cooksley & Co., Fruit Exchange.  
Finlayson & Son, Fruit Exchange.  
Geeves, H. V., Fruit Exchange.  
Robsons Ltd., Fruit Exchange.  
W. J. Whitten & Co., Fruit Exchange.

#### WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

##### Perth.

Wills & Co. Ltd., G., Exporters.

#### SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

##### Adelaide.

Wills & Co. Ltd., G., Exporters.

#### TASMANIA.

##### Hobart.

Jones & Co. Ltd., H., Fruit Exporters.  
Peacock & Co., W. D., Fruit Exporters, and at London.

#### NEW ZEALAND.

##### Auckland.

Radley & Co. Ltd., Fruit Auctioneers.  
Turner & Growers Ltd., City Markets.

##### Dunedin.

Co-operative Fruitgrowers' of Otago Ltd.  
Paterson, Thos., & Co., Vogel Street.

#### ENGLAND.

##### London.

Bradnum, Jas., Covent Garden.  
Da Costa, Gerald, Covent Garden.

Jacobs, E., & Sons, Covent Garden.  
Margetson & Co. Ltd., Covent Garden.  
Moore & Co. Ltd., F.W., 8 Arthur Street, London Bridge.  
Monro, Geo., Ltd., Covent Garden.  
Nothard, Lowe & Wills Ltd., Tooley Street.  
Poupard, T. J., Covent Garden.  
Ridley, Houlding & Co., Covent Garden.  
Swann & Co., 3 Salter's Hall Court.

##### Hull.

White & Son Ltd.

##### Liverpool.

J. Adam, Son & Co.  
Liverpool Fruit Brokers Assocn. Ltd.

## COMPARATIVE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

### English Fruit Weights.

Apples, sieve is equal to 1 bushel, generally 38 lbs.

Cherries and Currants,  $\frac{1}{2}$  sieve equal to 24 lbs.

Gooseberries, Plums,  $\frac{1}{2}$  sieve, equal to 28 lbs.

Pears, sieve, equal to 50 to 55 lbs.

Foreign Weights.

Apples, Canadian, barrel, equal to 140 lbs.

Apples, American and Nova Scotian, barrel, equal to 120 to 130 lbs.

Pears, Californian case, equal to 40 lbs.

## British and Australian Market Reports.

### Great Britain.

Prices of Australian fruit in Great Britain is published on page 267.

### New South Wales.

#### Sydney (22/5/24).

Mr. F. Chilton, City Fruit Markets, report under date 22/5/24, as follows:—

Queensland Fruits.—Pines, smooth (coloured), 10/- to 15/- per case. New South Wales Fruits.—Bananas (Tweed R.), 14/- to 30/- per case; Oranges, 5/- to 9/- per bushel case; Navel, 8/- to 12/-; Lemons, 5/- to 9/-; Apples, eating, 8/- to 12/-; green cookers, 8/- to 11/-; Passions, 8/- to 12/- per half case; Tomatoes, 2/- to 7/-; Pears, 6/- to 10/- per bushel case; Quinces, 3/- to 7/-; Persimmons, 4/- to 6/- per half case; Grapes, white, 3/- to 7/-; dark, 5/- to 7/- (N.B.—Prices for New South Wales fruit are quoted exclusive of case.) Victorian Fruits.—Apples, Jon., 8/- to 11/- per bushel case; F.C.P., 8/- to 11/-; Pears, B.D.C., 7/- to 8/-; Howell, 6/- to 8/-; B.B., 7/-

to 10/-; Jos., 8/- to 12/- Tasmanian Fruits.—Apples, F.C., 10/- to 12/-; Tasman's Pride, 8/- to 11/-; Jon., 8/- to 12/- Pears, Nap., 4/6 to 6/-; B.B., 3/6 to 5/- per half case; W.N., 4/- to 6/-; W.C., 3/- to 6/- South Australian Fruits.—Apples, Cleo., 10/- to 11/- per bushel case; Jon., 8/- to 11/-; R.B., 8/- to 11/-.

The demand generally is quiet, and prices for citrus fruits likely to ease as supplies increase.

Prime Apples, both coloured and green varieties, are scarce, and good prices are being realised.

Pineapple consignors to Sydney market should note that green fruit is hard to sell during Winter months, and that large size smooths do not realise the same prices as medium and small packing from 15 to 21 per case.

### Victoria.

#### Melbourne (29/5/24).

Apples, choice and good eating, 4/- to 7/6; choice and good cooking, 4/- to 7/-; Bananas, Q'land, 20/- to 30/- double; Grapes, Ohanez, 9/- to 12/-; Waltham, 8/- to 12/-; Lemons, Vic., 7/6 to 9/-; Oranges, Q'land, 8/- to 9/-; Passion-fruit, Vic., 10/- to 14/-; Pears, Keiffers, 3/- to 4/6; Pines, Queens, 12/- to 16/- double.

### Citrus Fruits.

The V.C.C.A. market representative reports as follows for the week ending Friday, 23rd inst.:—

The market is still oversupplied with fruit of an immature condition, which agents are experiencing difficulty in disposing of at prices favourable to growers. A few lines of well coloured sweet fruit came to hand, and were disposed of readily at good prices, but on the whole the market is dull, and will remain so until the quality of the fruit coming to hand improves considerably.

Navels, choice, small counts, 10/- to 12/-; big counts, 12/- to 14/-; standard, small counts, 8/- to 10/-; big counts, 10/- to 11/-; immature, lower; Lemons, 7/- to 9/-; commons, good, 9/- to 10/-.

### Western Australia.

#### Perth (24/5/24).

Apples, Jons., 13/- to 16/9 bushel case; medium, 9/- to 11/-; small, to 7/-; Cleos., 9/- to 10/6; others, to 7/-; Romes, 10/- to 13/-; small, to 8/-; Granny Smiths, 10/- to 13/6; others, to 9/-; Dunn's, 8/- to 10/-; small, to 6/-; Yates, to 14/9; small, to 8/-; Doherty, 11/- to 13/3; others, to 9/-; Democrats, to 13/-; Five Crown, to 9/3; Rokewoods, to 8/- Pears: Bartlett's,  $\frac{3}{4}$  bushels, 6/6 to 10/-; Keiffers, to 7/3; Winter Nelis, to 8/6; Vicars, bushels, 5/- to 6/6; Navel,  $\frac{3}{4}$  bushels, 9/- to 11/3; medium, 6/6 to 7/6; others, to 5/6; Oranges, to 6/-; Mandarins, to 10/6; Lemons, 5/- to 7/-; inferior, to 3/6; Passion-fruit,  $\frac{3}{4}$  cases, 10/- to 11/-.



**Queensland.**

Brisbane (24/5/24).

Apples, South Aust., 12/- to 13/- a bushel case; Vic. and Tasmanian Jons., choice, firm, 12/- to 13/-; large, 6/- to 8/-; Aromatics, 2½ in., 10/- to 12/-; large, 8/- to 9/-; S.P., 10/- to 11/-; inferior, 7/- to 8/-; Five Crowns, 8/- to 11/-; inferior, 6/- to 7/-; M.F., 8/- to 11/-; inferior, 6/- to 7/-; A.P.M., 8/- to 11/-; inferior, 6/- to 7/-; Democrats, 8/- to 10/-; New York Pippin, 11/- to 13/-; Lady in the Snow, 6/-; King David's, 6/- to 9/-; cookers, French Crabs, 12/- to 14/-; S.P., 12/- to 13/-; Reinette's, 8/- to 12/-; Pears, Howell's, 9/- to 12/-; B.B., 10/- to 12/-; Keiffer's, 9/- to 11/-; Gibbon's Seedling, 8/- to 12/-; Winter Cole's, 12/- to 14/-; Winter Nelis, 12/- to 13/-; Jos., 12/- to 13/6; B.P., 8/- to 10/-; M.L., 9/- to 11/-; Oranges, 4/6 to 6/-; Navels, 10/- to 12/-; Mandarins, 14/- to 16/-; Lemons, to 12/-; Passion-fruit, 10/- to 11/- ½ bushel.

**South Australia.**

Adelaide (24/5/24).

Apples, eating, 5/- to 6/- per case; cooking, 3/- to 4/-; Bananas, 28/- to 32/-; Lemons, 6/-; Oranges, 7/- to 8/-; Navels, 10/- to 12/-; Passion-fruit, 22/- to 24/-; Pears, 6/- to 7/-; Cooking, 4/- to 5/-.

**New Zealand.**

Dunedin, (23/5/24.) Reilly's Central Produce Mart. report as follows.—

Very heavy consignments citrus fruits forward; Oranges are difficult to sell. There is a good clearance being affected with all choice dessert, Apples, Pears, and cooking Apples. Grapes.—Gros Colmer, 2/9, 3/-; Barbarose, Hamburgs, 1/3, 1/9; Quinces, 2d.; Pears.—Winter Nelis, 3d., 3½d.; Coles, 2½d., 3d.; Others, 2/-, 4/4 case; Apples.—Choice Jonathans, 10/6; Delicious, 10/-, 12/-; Coxes, 13/-; Other desserts, 6/-, 9/-; Cookers, 6/6. American Lemons, 40/-; Melbourne, 15/-, 20/-; Californian Oranges, 40/-, Rarotonga, 18/-; Bananas.—Ripe 35/-, Green, 20/-.

**VALUE OF FERTILISERS.**

The following is an extract from a letter received from Messrs. Buring & Sobels, vinegrowers, of South Australia:—Our 1923 vintage at "Spring Vale" was increased by 25 per cent., due to the use of superphosphate and neutral sulphate of ammonia. We take pleasure in stating that the 1924 vintage has again shown a decided increase.

The mixture is satisfactory, and it is our intention to continue its use in our vineyard.

The amateur photographer was drying his plates in the warm sunlight. "What are you doing there?" asked a friend. "Oh," was the reply, "just airing my views."

**Capable Orchard Manager Wanted.**

Applications are invited, by advertisement in this issue, from men who are capable of managing a large orchard property. A good opportunity is open for a first-class man conversant with export and local conditions. The orchard referred to is 100 acres in extent. A good salary is offered to the successful applicant. Address, "Owner," Box 646, G.P.O., Melbourne.

**APPRECIATION.**

Reading the "Fruit World" in Wee Sma' Hours.

Capetown, S. Africa,

31/3/24.

"We found your publications so interesting that we sat up until the 'wee sma' hours' reading them. Will you kindly put us on your list of subscribers for the 'Fruit World.'"

J. M. G.

The editor of an agricultural journal, who had been keeping a record of big beetroots, announced at last that "The beet that beat that beet that beat the other beet is now beaten by a beet that beats all the beets, whether the original beet, the beet that beat that beet, or the beet that beat the beet that beat the beet that beat the other beet."

## Open Letter to Australian Fruit Growers and Shippers.

### REILLY'S CENTRAL PRODUCE MART. LTD. Dunedin, N.Z.

Gentlemen:

*During 1923 we had the pleasure of faithfully serving growers in N.S.W., QUEENSLAND, VICTORIA and ADELAIDE, selling on their behalf at auction and by private treaty, LEMONS, PEARS, MANDARINS, ORANGES, PASSIONS, BANANAS, LEMONS, GRAPEFRUIT, PERSIMMONS, LOQUATS, POORMANS, FIGS, SEVILLES, FRESH and CURED GRAPES, APRICOTS, PEACHES and APPLES with satisfaction to our consignors and customers.*

*The service given our patrons during the past twenty-one years has won the respect of consignors and customers in N.Z., ENGLAND, AUSTRALIA, CANADA, the ISLANDS and AMERICA, and we are justly proud of this fact.*

*If there are any growers, packers or exporters of choice dessert fruits, wishing to try our Dunedin markets, we respectfully offer you our service in this market.*

*With a desire to faithfully serve you,*

We are, Sincerely yours,  
REILLY'S CENTRAL PRODUCE MART. LTD.

**Cable address:— "REILLY, DUNEDIN"**

N.Z. Agents for:—

The Johnston Fruit Co., Santa Barbara.  
The Associated Growers of British Columbia.

W. D. Peacock & Co., London, Liverpool and Hull.

Melbourne Representative:— **Mr. ESMOND RUSSELL, 60 Queen St., Melbourne.**

From whom all Shipping Information can be obtained

N.Z. Agents for:—

Hannah-Cloke Air Free Case.  
Ellis Fruit Grader.  
Black Leaf "40"  
"Vallo-Giraffe" Sprays.  
Combined Buyers Ltd., etc., etc.



(Continued from page 304)

the construction of simple hives which are well within the powers of any amateur skilled in the use of a few tools.

#### In constructing a hive

the main thing is to see that the different sections fit well but easily, and to make sure that the internal measurements are absolutely correct. Select good red deal or other suitable timber. It will be well if wood from  $\frac{3}{4}$  to an inch in thickness can be used for the exterior. The internal measurements are here given.

Taking first the brood chamber. This measures 9in. in depth and 17in. square inside, accommodating 10 frames and a division board. Two inner walls are fitted into grooves in order to act as bearers for the frames. The inner faces of these pieces must be  $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. apart and  $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. from each end of the box. The pieces extend flush with the outer walls at the bottom, but terminate  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch from the top to allow for the thickness of the top bars.

The spaces between the two walls are filled up with strips of wood. It is best to bevel off the top edge of the inner walls, to guard against propolis, or a tin runner may be fitted. A plinth 2in. wide runs round the sides and back, projecting  $\frac{1}{2}$ in. below the hive walls. These plinths should be bevelled on the top edge, and rebated a little on the bottom edge, to ensure an easy fit over the floorboard.

The entrance should be cut in the front bottom edge of the hive wall,  $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in depth, and extending right across the hive, with the exception of about 2in. at each end—just sufficient to bring it within the inner walls. It is protected by two entrance slides, each 10in. long, which slide in a runner. The floorboard is the same width as brood-box, but 2in.

longer. It consists merely of stout boards nailed on to bearers, and the angling board is 9in. wide.

Four short legs support the whole, and these should be of 3 x 3in. material, if possible. They are cut away to receive the bearers, to which they are screwed on the inner side.

The lift is exactly the same as the brood chamber, and has a plinth all round. The roof must fit easily over it. Unlike the other sections, it has no plinth, but fits right over the necessary "stop," consisting of a strip of wood nailed round on to the inner bottom edge. This arrangement makes the hive more weather-proof.

The roof construction is easy, but it must be carefully made to exclude wet.

The different sections are best painted where joints come together, and nailed on while the paint is still wet. The ventilation cone escapes may be obtained from any dealer in bee goods.

When hive is complete all crevices should be closed with putty, after giving a coat of "priming." Then give the hive three good coats of paint. It is cheaper to buy the bar frames than to make them.

If the hive is used for the production of comb honey extra lifts will be needed—one extra lift will accommodate two racks of sections and the quints. If extracted honey is required a couple of supers for shallow frames will be needed. These are made exactly the same as the brood box, but only 6in. in depth instead of 9in.

Although the external measurements are unimportant where only one hive is being made, this does not apply otherwise. If a number are being constructed, the other dimensions must agree, or the different parts will not be interchangeable.

#### Answer to Correspondent.

"H.H." (Nuriootpa, S.A.)—The above article should supply information you require on hive construction. For general information of the subject of beekeeping, would advise you to secure "Bee-keeping in Victoria," by F. R. Beuhne. Obtainable from Department of Agriculture. Price, 1/-, and "The Bee-Keeper's Vademecum," by Henry Geary. Obtainable from Robertson & Mullen, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne. Price, 3/9.

#### "Fruit World" Appreciated.

Elgin, Cape Province,  
South Africa,  
7/3/24.

Your paper was strongly recommended to me, but its excellent was certainly in no way exaggerated. It appears to me to be a most valuable paper for any fruitgrower, and I am exceedingly glad to have heard of it. I enclose money order in payment of subscription, and also list of friends to whom I suggest you should send specimen copies. I shall certainly do all I can to spread knowledge of your very excellent paper. As a result of the advertisements in the copy you sent, I have already written to several firms in Australia for particulars of machinery advertised by them.

E. I. D. G.

#### GRADING FRUIT.

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement elsewhere in this edition for the Guider Fruit Grader. Full information regarding this machine, which is built in size to suit large packing houses and individual orchardists, is obtainable from Dennys, Lascelles Ltd., 509 Collins-street, Melbourne.

## GYPSUM POTASH LIME GROUND PHOSPHATE



The Fertilisers you require  
Write for full particulars to  
**Arthur H. HASELL**  
MELBOURNE SYDNEY  
PORT ADELAIDE.

## The Ellis Fruit Grader

### ORANGE GROWERS WRITE US:

Do not confuse the "ELLIS GRADER" with old types of Graders.

Mr. Hart, Manager of Blacker's Orchard and Cannery, Mooroopna, says:—"We estimated that after having put through the first 1000 cases of Apricots, the saving of labor had more than paid for the machine."

### Cannot Wear Out — Hand or Power — Cannot Bruise

Write for practical information to our Mr. H. F. Greenwood, Merrigum (Vic.), who has 100 acres under fruit, and he is also using and acting as Agent for the "Samson" Tractor, and will be pleased to answer enquiries.

In some districts 80% of the growers are using the "Ellis Grader."

We are distributors of the British Wonder Car  
"The Arrol Johnston."

#### AGENTS:

Colonial and Interstate Agents:—Queensland—Thrn. Q'land Fruit-growers' Assn., Roma St., Brisbane. N.S.W.—H. H. Hinds Ltd., 484 Kent Street, Sydney. Sth. Aus.—Premier Machinery Co., Morphett St., Adelaide. New Zealand—A. Simmonds Ltd., Heretaunga St., Hastings. South Africa—Oswald Bros., Cape Town.



## WITH OUR ADVERTISERS.

**Big Nursery Changes Hands.**—The large nursery at Picnic Point, Bairnsdale, which has for some years been conducted by the executors of the late Mr. C. J. Goodman, has now been purchased by Mr. G. W. Peart, who for the past eleven years has been the manager.

The quality of the trees supplied by the nursery has been uniformly good since the establishment of the nursery in 1899.

Mr. Peart now announces that he is offering special quotations for high quality trees in Apples, Pears, Almonds, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines, Figs, Plums, Quinces, berry fruits and nut trees, particulars of which, together with illustrated catalogue, are obtainable on request.

**Potash.**—Messrs. Dalgety & Co. Ltd., who are organised throughout Australia and New Zealand, announce that they have full supplies of French potash, muriate and sulphate. Potash is an essential plant food. Messrs. Dalgety & Co. Ltd. announce that they will be happy to supply full details to all interested.

**Fruit Trees for Sale.**—Mr. T. Russell, of the Alliance Nurseries, Kinglake, Vic., announces that he has full stocks of the leading varieties of Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Prunes, all well grown, vigorous, strong and healthy. Mr. Russell has made many friends amongst fruit-growers, because of the quality of

his trees, and the carefulness with which his business is attended.

**Fruit Trees and Roses.**—We are asked to announce that Mr. L. P. Rosen, of Epping, New South Wales, has a wide range of citrus and deciduous fruit trees, also Roses, now offering, particulars of which are obtainable in the firm's catalogue, available on request.

**Powdered Arsenate of Lead.**—Electro dry arsenate of lead is available throughout Australia and New Zealand. It is manufactured by the Vreeland Chemical Co., who also manufacture Bordeaux mixture and other spray preparations.

"Electro" dry arsenate of lead is suitable for spraying or for dusting on to trees. The manufacturers are in receipt of many appreciative testimonials from others throughout Australia and New Zealand. "Electro" dry arsenate of lead is packed in strong rope fibre bags, being easy to handle, and easy to measure.

**Cider Press.**—Attention is directed to the announcement that a high grade cider press for undergrade Apples is now available in Australia. This press is manufactured by the Hydraulic Manufacturing Co., Mt. Gilead, Ohio, U.S.A., and is available from the agents, Messrs. Gibson, Battle & Co., 535 Kent-street, Sydney, New South Wales, from whom all particulars as regards construction and the method of using, are obtainable.

## APPRECIATION.

"Highly Deserved Success."  
Hornsby, New South Wales,

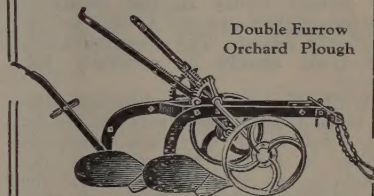
6/5/24.

"I enjoy reading my 'Fruit World' very much, and wish your paper continued success, which it highly deserves."

H. M. F.

**"NEWLIGHT"**

Double Furrow  
Orchard Plough



Weights only 2 cwt. Can be fitted with knife or circular coulters. Works right up to trees, both ways. Ample strength. The handiest orchard plough on the market.

Liberal extended terms if desired

**H. V. McKay, Pty. Ltd.**

SUNSHINE

607 Collins Street, West, Melbourne

# The Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria

## Grand Annual Exhibition

### 9 DAYS——18th to 27th SEPTEMBER, 1924——9 DAYS

*Fruitgrowers!—This is the Show at which you should exhibit.*

**Over £375**

is offered in PRIZE MONEY, in addition to THREE HANDSOME SHIELDS.

**Entries Close Saturday, 16th August, at noon.**

Prize Schedules, Entry Forms, etc., on application to—

**HENRY SCHWIEGER, Secretary,**

Collins House: 360 Collins Street, Melbourne.



## Insecticides for Sucking Insects

### Miscible Oils.

There are several brands of miscible oils on the market. They are for the most part petroleum products that have been so treated as to make them mix quite freely with water, and they can be used for such insects as woolly aphis, San Jose and mussel scale of deciduous trees, and for the brown and red scale of citrus trees. These oils are efficient and useful, but must be used with caution, as serious injury to the plants is caused if they are too strong or imperfectly mixed. The manufacturers' directions should be carefully followed.

While the water for diluting some of these preparations may be almost any fresh water, there are others for which it should be soft and not brackish, as the salt destroys the emulsifying action, and the oil then rises to the surface. Copper sulphate (bluestone) also acts much the same way, so that it is important to thoroughly clean the pump out if it has been previously used for Bordeaux mixture, and the same applies to lime-sulphur or other sprays liable to upset the emulsion.

The effects of insufficient emulsification were well illustrated by the case of an Apple grower who, a few seasons ago, wrote to the Department that a number of trees in his orchard were dying, (states Mr. W. J. Allen, N. S. W. Dept. of Agriculture.) The Biologist, Dr. Darnell Smith, visited the orchard, and found that the trouble was most probably due to a too severe application of red oil emulsion to certain of the trees. The spray had been employed to control woolly aphis.

It was observed that trees opposite one another in adjacent rows had

## KILL THE CODLIN MOTH

and other insect pests with

## HEMINGWAYS (English)

## ARSENATE OF LEAD

(Paste)

The Best and Most Successful on the market

Effective, Economical and Easy to Use

### Prices

1/3d per lb. for 100lb. kegs

1/3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per lb. for 50lb. kegs

Wholesale distributing agent for Victoria,

**Esmond Russell**

60 Queen Street, Melbourne

died, while those that survived showed a gradual diminution in vitality, those most seriously affected being adjacent to those that had died. It seemed probable that the oil had not been kept properly emulsified; the first trees treated would then get a weak

## T. STOTT & SONS

### Fruit Merchants

Established 1882

A Trial Consignment solicited from Growers in all States.

Prompt Settlement.

11 WESTERN MARKET,  
Melbourne

## TASMANIA

We are the Leading Australian Firm of  
FRESH FRUIT EXPORTERS,  
JAM MANUFACTURERS (IXL Brand), FRUIT CANNERS, HOP FACTORS (owning the largest cool stores for this purpose in the Commonwealth).  
Supplies of Corrugated Strawboard, Genuine Sulphite Paper, Nails and best Packing Materials available at all times.  
Sole Distributing Agents for the Southern Tasmanian Associated Manufacturers of Evaporated (dried) Apples.

Agents for—  
Federal Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.,  
Scottish Shire Line of Steamers,  
Osaka Shosen Kaisha, London  
Assurance Corporation.

Correspondence Invited.

**H. JONES & CO. LTD.,**  
HOBART

## Fruit Shipments

## LONDON

Liverpool and the Continent

## W. D. PEACOCK

### & CO.

24 Martin Lane, Cannon St.  
LONDON, E.C., 4

AND HOBART, TASMANIA

### Solistic Consignments

The High Standing and Long Experience of this Firm is a Guarantee that the Best Interests of Consignors will be conserved.

mixture, while the last treated would get a very strong one.

Growers using commercial insecticides or fungicides should also obtain the formula for diluting the same from the maker or agent supplying the goods.

## BRANDING INTERSTATE FRUIT CONSIGNMENTS.

Mr. J. Conlan, Supt. Goods Train Service, Victoria, writes under date, May 23rd, as follows:—

In order to facilitate the handling, transferring and checking of fruit for interstate destinations, I would be pleased if you will request the various growers to brand both ends of each case of fruit despatched by rail.

This arrangement will result in a reduction of the handling of such consignments, which will not only be of benefit to this Department, but to consignors also.

## SUBSCRIBERS' PAYMENTS RECEIVED.

The following are the subscriptions received from April 20th to May 20th, 1924. The month quoted in parenthesis indicates to what date the subscription is paid. These are exclusive of the subscribers who have paid to local agents or to our offices in the various States:—

M. C. Anderson (Dec., '24), J. W. Andrew (Feb., '25), H. Aumann (Apr., '24), S. B. Barker (Dec., '24), W. V. Bartram (Apr., '25), O. C. Batchelor (Mar., '25), F. A. Bloom (Feb., '25), E. Borley (Apr., '25), J. T. Briggs (May, '25), E. E. Bryant (Jan., '25), D. V. Chapman (Jan., '25), P. J. Clarke (Dec., '24), A. Clarke (Apr., '25), Chilean Nitrate Committee (Apr., '25), Dennis & Cooper Ltd. (Dec., '24), Justice Ewing (Dec., '24), R. Field (Mar., '25), G. F. Frankhauser (Mar., '25), John Garton (Apr., '25), J. Gibbs (Sep., '24), H. L. Goulter (Feb., '25), W. & C. Gowie (Dec., '24), Grasselli Chemical Co. (Dec., '24), H. F. Greenwood (Mar., '25), John Harris (Mar., '24), W. L. Hawke (Dec., '24), Geo. Hill (May, '25), G. E. T. Hill (July, '25), A. Hochkins (Nov., '24), Imperial Bureau of Mycology (Dec., '24), H. Kerr (Dec., '24), T. K. Kingston (Mar., '25), W. W. Kirk (Feb., '26), E. Livermore & Sons (Apr., '25), E. E. Lobb (Sep., '24), W. E. Lowe (Apr., '25), G. I. Mowat (Dec., '25), J. M. M. Muir (Feb., '25), F. Norsworthy (Sep., '24), H. Overall (Feb., '25), A. G. Palmer (May, '24), W. Payne (Mar., '25), L. Pepperell (Sep., '24), H. S. Peterson (Dec., '24), H. Powell (Dec., '24), J. A. Redpath & Son (Dec., '24), J. S. Roberts (Mar., '25), J. Robinson (Apr., '25), Sidney H. Scott (Mar., '25), G. A. Selth & McRae Ltd. (Dec., '24), Semmens Bros. (J. H. Semmens) (Aug., '24), F. F. Smith (Apr., '25), J. H. Snow (Apr., '24), C. P. Stanton (Nov., '24), John Stevens (Feb., '25), Trescowthick Bros. (Dec., '24), H. Trevenner (Dec., '24), J. Valantine (Jan., '25), J. Vickers (Dec., '24), E. H. W. Wortley (Apr., '25), C. W. Ziele (Oct., '24).